THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PRINCE ARTHUR.

A Visit to the Forts in New York Harbor—A Pleasant Day and a Social, Festive Evening—An Amusing Hoax at the Tombs.

Prince Arthur breakfasted at a much earlier hour than usual yesterday morning, in order to accompany Major-General McDowell in a tour of inspection to the forts of New York harbor. For this occasion the steamer Minnebanock had been engaged, and quite a crowd gathered at the Government dock, near the Battery, where she was lying, to witness the departure.

On board, everything was prepared for his reception; the cabins having been appropriately decorated, while a liberal supply of refreshments were secured. About 11 o'clock the Prince, accompanied by his staff, made his appearance, and was greeted with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by gracefully raising his hat and bowing.

A FAMILIAR AIR.

As he stepped on board the English flag was hoisted, and the band played "God save the Queen," the crowd again cheering as the vessel was cast off. Besides the many ladies and gentlemen on board as invited guests, there were General McDowell, General Ingalls, Admirals Stringham and Godon, Colonel Perry, and several other officers all arrayed in full dress uniform.

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Governor's Island was first visited, where a royal salute was fired, and in turns Forts Hamilton, Richmond, Wadsworth, and Columbus were inspected, the garrison at each place turning out to receive the distinguished visitors. A lunch was partaken of at Fort Wadsworth. The Prince expressed great pleasure with the trip, and showed no little interest in, and knowledge of, military matters.

BACK AGAIN.

The party returned to the city about 5 o'clock, when his Highness, after returning to the Brevoort House, visited the residence of Mr. August Belmont, where he arranged to dine. In the evening he attended the charity ball at the Academy of Music.

A PROPOSED VISIT.

It is stated that the Prince will, within a few days, visit Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of ex-President Buchanan, at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and fitting preparations have already been made for his reception. Mrs. Johnson was at the head of her uncle's establishment while he was American Minister to London in 1854, 1855, and part of 1856. At that time the Prince was but six years old.

A HOAX AT THE TOMBS.

Ten handsomely-dressed young gentlemen appeared at the Tombs yesterday, and requested a look at the interior. It was soon whispered around that one was Prince Arthur, and every attention was paid to the visitors, a prominent official connected with the prison volunteering to show them everything of curious or historic interest. On taking their departure the gentlemen thanked their polite conductor, and presented their cards, when, to the astonishment and chagrin of the official, he found that there had been a mistake, the name of the Prince not appearing on either card.

A SAD CASE.

A Man by Mistake Digs Up the Body of his Wife, and Throws it Outside the Burying-Ground.

The particulars of a sad case of mistaken identity are related by the Syracuse *Courier*:—It seems that a short time since the wife of a wealthy man died near Shepherd's Station, and for some good and sufficient reasons the corpse was buried in the Potter's Field. Then followed the death of a woman of questionable character, whose remains were also laid in the same field by kind hands. The funeral of the erring one was attended a few weeks since. A few good Samaritans laid her to rest. They did not pay particular heed as to the place where the tainted one should lie. It happened that she was buried near the wife of "Dives," and the poor and rich would have quietly slept their last sleep side by side had not other events taken place. Again the angel of death visited the rich man's elegant dwelling, and this time his arrow pierced a shining mark. A much-loved and beautiful daughter was stricken down, and again the father mourned the loss of another loved one. She was buried beside her mother, as the father supposed. Owing to the inclement season of the year, no headstones had been raised over the graves of the mother or daughter. The friends of the fallen sister did not design to mark her grave, but were willing her name should be forgotten.

After the last funeral had taken place, the father began to question in his mind whether or not his daughter had been buried in the proper place beside her mother. He examined the locality carefully, and finally concluded that the woman of questionable reputation slept between his loved ones! The matter preyed upon his mind to such a degree that it gave him no rest day or night. Considerable time had elapsed, so that there was no opportunity of ascertaining by reference to the bodies whether or not such an error had been made. The father finally took a spade, and, proceeding to the burying ground, avowed his determination of digging up the body of the woman of bad character. He did so, and threw the body and coffin outside the burying ground! The neighbors were incensed at this action, and gathered about the remains the next day. One of them happened to pick up the plate of the coffin, which was so covered with rust that the letters were quite unintelligible. Diligently he scraped the plate, and finally he was able to distinctly make out the name thereon, and behold, the *husband had dug up and cast to the winds the remains of his own wife!*

Of course, all of the remains that could be gotten together were decently interred again beside her daughter. Our informant is a respectable resident of the above locality, and vouches for the truth of his statements.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

A Father Teaches his Boy a Lesson and Nearly Drowns Him.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:—

Last evening about five o'clock an exciting scene was witnessed near the entrance to the harbor. A father had often forbid his boy, about nine years of age, from going upon the dock, fearful that the little one would by accident be drowned. Last evening upon returning home he found that the boy had disobeyed his order and was playing with other children near the river's edge. The father hastened to the spot, and, somewhat excited, grasped the boy by the shoulder and, despite his cries, tied the end of a rope about his waist and soused him in the cold water. As he was drawing the boy up the rope was loosened, and the little fellow, still struggling to get the water from his mouth, fell back and sank. The excitement of the father was now most earnest. He fairly yelled in agony, and would have jumped into the river himself had not bystanders anticipated his intentions and prevented. The boy came to the surface once and sank again, came up and was about to sink for the last time, when a brave sailor jumped from the dock and caught him by the hair. When the boy was taken out he was to all appearances lifeless, but the father clasped the inanimate form in his arms, hugged it close to his breast, and kissed the wet lips over and over again, while the tears fairly flowed in streams down the man's cheeks, and his sobs could be heard by all. Carrying the boy, and bestowing endearing caresses as he went along to the nearest house, the little fellow was soon brought to his senses, and the delight of the parent knew no bounds. He kissed and embraced the boy and the sailor and the physician over and over again, and when the boy was able to walk still carried him in his arms to his home, alternately crying and laughing, so great was his joy. The father received a lesson in the way of punishing his children that he will never forget, and the boy will no doubt mind the advice given him by those in authority.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The Truth at Last Made Known—Where He Was Made and What He Cost.

In the latter part of June, 1868, two men, one of them at present a large owner in the giant, arrived in Chicago. They had some time before considered the feasibility of inaugurating a humbug, and had determined upon having something ancient—a statue so old that it would cause wonder and create such an excitement that before it subsided their pockets would be full and their object accomplished. The work of cutting out the statue would have to be done secretly, and none but a man who could remain quiet was competent to do it. They searched for some time, and finally met a German who had been in this country about four years, then in the employ of a well-known sculptor of Chicago. He agreed to do the work for $75 down. A block of gypsum twelve feet long, three feet wide, and eighteen inches thick, was procured from Fort Dodge, Iowa, and placed in a gentleman's barn near Lincoln Park, on the North Side. The owner of the structure was let into the secret; as was another, an assistant to the German. These were the only persons, beside the two men mentioned, who knew anything of it. Even the three did not know what was to be done with the figure when completed. In the latter part of July the two commenced the work of chiselling. In consequence of the thinness of the stone, about a foot and a half was taken off one end of the block, in order to have a better proportioned man. A model was necessary, so one of the men who made the arrangements—Hull by name—who is himself a giant in size, with sufficient intellect to humbug the learned savans and wise men of the East, stripped and chose the peculiar position to suit the twisted and unfavorable position of the stone. The artist then inquired what was to be made, and was instructed to make anything—a monkey, a baboon, or something that would represent a man. So, without questioning the motives of his employers, he set to work. There was no necessity for his leaving the barn for a drink when employed, as plenty of lager beer was supplied him. At the close of the eighteenth day the figure was nearly finished. He did not work at it steadily every day, but whenever he got an opportunity during daylight and at night. His employers then came to look at it, but what was their surprise when they they found that the artist had given the figure any quantity of hair. There were ringlets dangling from the head, long beard and patches on other parts of the body. Hull said that would never do—hair would not petrify. The German was puzzled, and did not know what they meant, but removed the hair at their request. In two days more the work was pronounced done by the artist, and his employers, after examining it, expressed themselves as satisfied. Now to make him look old. A gallon of strong acid was procured and put on him. It ate into the soft material, producing spongy-looking cavities. A quantity of English ink was then applied, and this had the effect of giving the giant the appearance of venerable age. The next step was packing him in a box. During the next week the box was carted to the Michigan Southern Railroad depot. It remained there for so long a time that the owners were notified to take it away, as it occupied so much room and could not be moved to make space for goods receiving and delivering. It was subsequently removed and placed aboard a schooner, which sailed for some Eastern lake port. The next heard of it was of its being unearthed on a farm in New York State, and an announcement of its antiquity. What has been done with it since, the public well know, and therefore repetition is unnecessary.

The artist, who is a very modest man, and whose name is yet unknown to fame, does not consider this his best effort. This is evidenced by a remark he made when told it was a very poor piece of workmanship. "Well," said he, "they hurried me like thunder—any baker could make as good a thing out of dough." He further said, in view of these hard times, that he would be willing to take orders for duplicates from the admirers of antiquity and petrifaction at the same price, provided that the ten-acre quarry at Fort Dodge, which was purchased by Hull & Company to get the stone to make the giant, is not already exhausted by parties seeking specimens of this now celebrated stone for their cabinets.

AUDACIOUS.

The Most Daring Burglary ever Perpetrated in Connecticut.

The New Haven *Leader* of the 2d inst. says:—

One of the most daring deeds of burglary we were ever called upon to record took place at the residence of the Hon. James A. Bill, in the town of Lyme, on Tuesday evening last. Wednesday afternoon, the nephew of Mr. Bill came to this city and made arrangements for the arrest of the burglars, should they pass through this city. The particulars of the burglary are, that on Tuesday evening last the family secured the house, as they supposed, and retired about nine o'clock, leaving the daughter in the parlor, playing the piano. About 10 o'clock she heard a noise in the front part of the house. Immediately after, what was her horror to see the flash of a light in her room, and looking over her shoulder, she saw two men enter.

She dared not stir or hardly breathe, and feigned profound sleep. The robbers then went quietly to work and searched her trunk and bureau. After gathering up everything of value, they approached the bed and applied chloroform to both the girls. Miss Bill had taken the precaution to put the sheet over her mouth, so that she was only slightly affected by it; after which one of them reached over, and gathering all the hair on her head in his hand, proceeded to saw it off with a dull knife close to the scalp! The brave girl, perfectly conscious, and fearing if she gave the least sign of consciousness she would be killed, supported this torturing operation without flinching.

As soon as they had left the room, Miss Bill screamed for help. On coming to her assistance, as Mr. Bill and his two sons did instantly, it was difficult for them to believe that she was not insane, her appearance was so changed by the loss of her hair and by her terrible fright. They soon comprehended the situation, but the robbers had fled, and no trace of them could be discovered. But it was found that they had ransacked the house before entering the girl's room, and had collected their booty in a front room on the main floor. They had secured it in a buffalo robe and horse blanket. All the silverware and all the small articles of value which they could find in the house had been there collected ready for removal, but their exit was so sudden and evidently unexpected, that they had no time to take it with them. The watch and jewelry, and the hair they cut from Miss Bell's head, were all strewed upon the hall floor in their flight. They escaped from a chamber window on a piazza, from which they jumped to the ground.

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH.

Excitement Caused by a False Report of His Death.

About noon yesterday a report was put in circulation in New York, and telegraphed to this city, to the effect that William Varley, otherwise "Reddy the Blacksmith," had died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the beating he received on Wednesday night. The report created considerable excitement, and for a time formed the principal subject of common talk. There was no truth, however, in the rumor. Many persons called at the New York Coroner's office to learn the particulars of Varley's death, and were informed that the man, although severely injured, was still alive and not considered in a dangerous condition. Varley is still at Bellevue, and presents a frightful appearance. His face and head are badly cut, and one of his hands is lacerated in a most terrible manner. The palm of one of his hands is torn almost wholly off. Mrs. Varley was in attendance on her husband yesterday, and will remain with him during his confinement. Haggerty, the ruffian who made the deadly assault on Varley, is still at large.

ROYAL FECUNDITY.

What an English Workingman Thinks About "Auspicious Events."

Reynolds's Newspaper is the organ of the English working classes, and the letters it contains are usually of a "strong" character. The following is a sample:—

"What are the prospects of the coming year? What twaddle and trash can ministers put into the mouth of the Queen when she opens Parliament? Will she say anything about the blessings that 'Almighty God has vouchsafed to bestow upon her people?' I should think not. Never did we enter upon a new year with more gloomy prospects than those looming darkly in the distance. It may be satisfactory to some folk to know that during the past year additions have been made to the royal family, and more burthens put on the people, by the birth of two or three sucking princes or princesses. For ourselves, sir, we look upon these 'auspicious events' as curses rather than blessings—as occurrences rather to be deplored than hailed with rejoicing. At the present time, I believe what with the Queen's children and grandchildren and other offshoots of royalty—to say nothing of the numerous bastards of royal personages, etc., now flooding the army and navy, and getting rapid promotions by jumping over the heads of better men than themselves—there are altogether over sixty royal leeches, old and young, male and female, that may possibly become quartered on the national exchequer. Many of that number are now sucking at John Bull's vitals and drawing the life-blood from his body. Surely, this is not a pleasant or assuring outlook for the future. As these tribes of unfledged cormorants grow into years, like birds just getting their plumage, they open their beaks and ask for substantial nourishment, and this is obtained by those ominous 'gracious' messages from the sovereign, which require her 'faithful Commons' to make some provision for this or that prince or princess. These messages, so portentous of lightening the pocket, will, I fear, be of frequent occurrence. Arthur, Louise, Beatrice, Leopold, etc., all are arriving at those years of discretion when princes and princesses are made to put their hands into John Bull's pocket. But although the pocket is rendered exceedingly light by the multifarious fingers dipped therein, it will be rendered lighter by others yet to come. This is certainly not a pleasant prospect for the people.

"The papers contained the other day the following paragraph:—

"'Announcements were made yesterday morning that four noble ladies had given birth to daughters—namely, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Darnley, Lady Skelmersdale, and the Hon. Mrs. Bertie.

"As the farmer looks with fear and trembling upon the increase of vermin that devours his crop and eats up his substance; so, sir, does my heart sicken when I read of more princes and aristocrats being brought into the world. They are a curse to the country—a terrible affliction upon the poor. Therefore, the infants alluded to, born by the above 'noble' ladies, are not wanted, and their presence could well be dispensed with."

MRS. STANTON TO THE FORE.

Repulsed by Phillips, she Captures the Bird Club—Frothingham's Infidelity.

A Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes:—

The great event in feminine circles in this village for the past few days has been the sudden appearance and irresistible activity of Mrs. Cady Stanton, the New York Revolutionist. Since Coriolanus "fluttered your Volsces in Corioli," there has not been such an eagle in a dove-cote seen in these parts. She first appeared nearly a week ago, and excited the first alarm by appearing uninvited at the Radical Club on Wednesday, and on the same evening at the anti-slavery festival. It was on the same day that the scene at the Tremont House took place.

In a group of people, as the story goes, a niece of Wendell Phillips, seeing that he took no notice of Mrs. Stanton, said, more than once, "Mr. Phillips, this is Mrs. Stanton," and then, as Mrs. Stanton came forward with her hand extended, Mr. Phillips put both hands behind him, after the example of Dr. Johnson on a like occasion, drew back and refused to speak to the lady. She, nevertheless, on Thursday or Friday went to Horticultural Hall to hear him speak. She was there again yesterday to hear Mr. Frothingham's lecture. On Saturday she was invited to dine with Mr. Bird's club at George Young's and did go, sitting at the patriarch Frank's right hand, and meeting the arguments of the club for and against woman suffrage with a ready wit and perfect good humor.

I have said that Mrs Stanton heard Mr. Frothingham's determined pronunciamento against revealed religion; and what is more, she opposed it, which Mrs. Livermore does not. The lecture makes much talk here, and is viewed as something worse than Parker ever preached in Boston. A member of Dr. Gannett's Church speaks of it as "the most appalling thing he ever heard," and says that Mr. Frothinghara would have been indicted for such a discourse in London. He would have been unmolested in the ancient Athens, I fancy, for he proposed building altars "to the unknown God," as the religious people about Mars Hill did in St. Paul's time. It remains to be seen whether the modern Athens will favor Frothingham or St. Paul, or "obey both," as Judge Sprague used to advise in fugitive-slave-law times. The occasion of Mrs. Stanton's visit here is to fulfil her engagements to lecture in New England. She finds Boston a convenient headquarters, and if she is aware how much commotion is caused by her presence she will be tempted to come again soon, I have no doubt.

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Boards of Cedar, and What They May Contain —A Shrewd Device.

One of the officers of the New York Custom House was somewhat suspicious yesterday morning about a lot of cedar boards which were imported from Havana. The boards looked all right. The surroundings were all right. The only difficulty was the drayman. The inspector sent for him. He came; but when he came he found that the weight was not there. He lifted and lifted, and yet after he had lifted the load there was not the weight he thought there ought to be.

The load was either too heavy or too light. The carman stopped; and one of those "terrible" detectives of the Custom House was near by. He believed that there was something wrong. He believed that the load was not what it ought to be. He stopped it. The cart did stop at his command. With him they travelled to the Custom House. When there, Mr. Lewis took charge of the whole lot, and was quite astonished on finding that 25,000 of the finest cigars were concealed in every row of boards. It was a big haul for the officers, who get their percentage on the value of the seizures they make, but for the Custom House it was something better. They have learned by this discovery how cigars are smuggled. And they will know hereafter how to prevent it.

To the knowing ones this method was not new. Congressmen were in the habit of sending their portraits, cut into a book, about the same way that this smuggling of cigars was done. Yet both are about to come to grief.

THE LATE MARINE DISASTER.

The Sinking of the Steamer Brunette—Captain Jones' Version of the Mishap—"The Brunette's Officers to Blame."

The last sad marine disaster, resulting in the sinking of the steamer Brunette by colliding with the Havre steamship Santiago de Cuba, during the night of Tuesday, with the loss of a valuable cargo and two lives, has caused the master of the latter vessel to give his version of the lamentable occurrence. Captain A. G. Jones, the officer in question, declines most vigorously to wear the mantle of blame which the officers of the Brunette have thrown upon his shoulders, averring that the cause of the accident was due alone to their ignorance or stupidity. He further states that the residue of their statements are erroneous, being prompted by self-preservation entirely, as truthfulness could never cause such malicious insinuations as their report conveys.

Captain Jones says that his instructions from the owner of the Santiago de Cuba were that, upon her return voyage he should take the southern passage, and he fully complied with the orders. Moreover, his vessel at the time was in a disabled condition, caused by an accident to the engine, and that was the reason of his being in the latitude where the accident occurred. His statement is exceeding clear, and of such interest that it invites perusal. Captain Jones says:—

On Tuesday night, about 15 mintues past 10 o'clock, the Santiago de Cuba, with the crank pin of her engine broken, was off Woodlands, Squan Beach, *en route* to New York, having made by instructions the Southern passage. The second officer, Mr. Cornelius, was in charge of the deck, as he had just relieved me, and I was sitting in my room, which is near the pilot-house. We were endeavoring, because of our crippled condition, which at that time had been such over forty hours, to make as smooth water as possible, to relieve the strain upon the injured portion of the engine. At this hour the Santiago de Cuba was heading in northwest by north, when the light of a steamer was made off our starboard bow about three points. The officer in command instantly ordered her helm put astarboard, keeping our ship off fully a point. Alert and cautious, he anxiously watched the approaching vessel, and in a few minutes, finding that she continued her course down upon us, ordered in a louder voice, which I heard distinctly, the helm to be "hard astarboard." So soon as I heard this order I stepped from my room on deck and saw the vessel approaching, afterwards ascertained to be the steamer Brunette. To her officers, from the respective courses we were steaming, but two of our lights could be seen, the starboard green light and the masthead white light. To them our red port light was entirely hidden; it was not possible for them to distinguish it as they bore down upon us, and the sight of this red light could only give them the right to put their wheel aport. This was their fatal mistake. At the time when Mr. Cornelius gave the second order to put the Santiago de Cuba's helm astarboard the ship kept off another point to the westward; but, despite all this precaution, and contrary to all rules of river and ocean navigation and the Steamboat laws of the United States, made for such cases, the Brunette's wheel was put hard aport, which kept her off south-southwest, causing her to cross our bow, and hence the collision. Every effort was made by us to prevent it; but the ignorance of the laws of navigation on the part of the Brunette's officers must throw the blame entirely upon them, and their own statements so convict them.

It appears that, in the opinion of the learned marine officer of the Brunette, if my ship had not come in collision with her we would have soon been ashore. In answer to this, and which can without difficulty be proven, after we had taken on board the crew of the sinking vessel, which occupied some time, and we had continued our course to the northwest by north, we steamed fully thirty minutes before land was made. This statement, in view of the known truth, is too absurd for a moment's serious reflection by any experienced seafaring man.

Besides the above Captain Jones very good naturedly says that he has been in command of vessels for more than thirty years—fifteen years in steamships—and rather pertinently asks that, "with his record and known qualifications, if he could commit such an absurd nautical error as that charged to him?"—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

PROFITABLE POCKET-PICKING.

An Old Gentleman Robbed of $3000 in Greenbacks and $2700 in Notes.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bernard Clark, an elderly Scotchman, residing at No. 122 West Thirty-third street, got on board a Sixth avenue car at that street to ride down town with a friend. He occupied a position on the rear platform of the car, and noticed that when the car reached Eighth street two young men jostled against him in a rude manner, and almost immediately after left the car. Mr. Clark alighted at Canal street and entered the store of a friend in that street, where he discovered that his wallet, containing $3000 in greenbacks and $2700 in promissory notes, had been stolen from his pocket. He called at the police headquarters and reported the case, giving a description of the supposed thieves.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

In the case of the parties charged with selling lottery policies, in which the recognizances were yesterday forfeited, rail was renewed and a motion to quash filed, which is to be argued tomorrow morning.

Prison cases are before the court, both docks being full of the Moyamensing boarders.

Michael Bird and Charles Green, inmates of the Newsboys' Home, were acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was testified that the office of the Superintendent was entered by night and thirty dollars stolen therefrom. A confession was made by Green to the effect that, while under the influence of liquor, he picked the lock of the office door and admitted other boys inside: and subsequently Bird was known to have considerable money, unusual for a boy in his situation.

Louis A. Jones, white, and R. Bower, colored, were convicted of the larceny of a pocketbook containing $100. A third party stole it from the stall of a Mr. Swain, a Schuylkill county farmer, who stands in the Farmers' Market, and the prisoners followed and shared in the spoils. The man who did the stealing has not been caught.

Thomas Gillespie pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing watches and jewelry to the value of $126 from Bertram's store, in Ridge avenue, above Sixteenth street. He was in Mr. Bertram's store, and during the latter's temporary absence from the city was left in charge of the establishment. Upon returning, Mr. Bertram found the store closed and the defendant missing, and upon forcing an entrance into the store discovered that all his watches and most of his valuable jewelry had been stolen. The matter being placed in the hands of the detectives, they followed the prisoner and his confederate, Cooper, who has already been convicted, through this State and Maryland, recovering portions of the property at different places, until finally they overtook and arrested the fugitives themselves. About $900 worth of the goods were recovered.

In the case of Ayres D. Inslee, charged with larceny, his counsel, Henry C. Ferry, Esq., moved to quash the indictments on the ground that the cases were returned to the wrong term of the court, and his motion was allowed.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointment of Naval Paymasters—Movements of United States Steamers—Military Aides-de-Camp.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Passes the House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—The Metropolitan Police bill has just passed the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Navy Paymasters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the following persons Assistant Paymasters in the navy:—Samuel R. Calhoun, Cary N. Sanders, and Joseph T. Addicks, of Philadelphia; Robert P. Paulding and William T. Stevenson, of New York; James A. Ring and John Breese, of Boston; Stephen Rand, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Louis A. Yorke, of Norfolk, Va.; Lawrence G. Boggs, William M. Preston, of Washington, D. C.

Movements of U. S. Steamers.

Captain W. H. Macomb has been ordered to proceed with the Plymouth, as soon as the ceremonies at Portland are over, to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, for the purpose of alterations and repairs being made to his ship previous to her return to the European fleet.

Captain N. B. Harrison, commanding the United States steamer Congress, which has been fitting out at the Philadelphia Navy Yard as flag-ship of the northern squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to make a trial trip, on the conclusion of which she will proceed to Boston and take on board the commander of the squadron, Commodore Joseph F. Green.

Aids-de-Camp Appointed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Captain George Baldrey and Luke O'Reilly, unattached, have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Smith, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—The proceedings consisted principally of unimportant reports of committees.

House.

It was apparent at the opening of the morning session that the Republican members would use all possible efforts to reach the Metropolitan Police bill on the third reading. It was equally apparent that the Democrats would endeavor by all legal methods of parliamentary delay to prevent the House from reaching the order of bills on third reading before the hour of adjournment, noon. The Republicans had not a sufficient majority to set aside the regular orders, which were as follows:—First, petitions; second, resolutions; third, bills introduced; fourth, reports of committees and the bills third reading, but there seemed to be an understanding among the Republicans to hurry matters along by not presenting any papers. The Democrats, on the contrary, offered as many petitions and other papers as possible, and called for the reading of some of them in full.

At 10·46 A. M., Mr. Davis moved to consider the Police bill. Not agreed to, there not being two-thirds in favor of breaking the orders. The Democrats continued their dilatory tactics at 11 o'clock, when resolutions were in order.

Mr. Webb moved that when the House adjourned it go to meet on Tuesday morning next. This was opposed, and the yeas and nays were called. After the call of names had been commenced, the resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Webb.

The Speaker then recognizes Mr. Davis, Rep., who offered a resolution.

Mr. Brown, Dem., raised the point of order that it was impossible for Mr. Webb to withdraw his resolution after the yeas and nays had been called upon it.

The Speaker decided that the point of order was raised too late, and the resolution of Mr. Davis was read. This provided that all resolutions of the House which provided for adjournment at noon today be rescinded, and that the session be prolonged until all the regular orders were gone through with.

Mr. Hall moved to amend by adjourning at 11·30 A. M.; it was now 11·10 A. M.

The amendment was defeated by 59 Republicans to 36 Democratic ayes.

Mr. Davis called the previous question, preventing all debate and all amendments, and it was sustained by the necessary number of Republicans.

Mr. Joseph then called the ayes and nays as to whether the question should now be taken upon the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes, 58 Republicans; nays, 39 Democrats.

The vote was then taken on the resolution extending the hour of adjournment, but before the result was announced, Mr. Brown raised a point of order, that it took a two-thirds vote.

The Speaker decided that a simple resolution could be carried by a simple majority, there being no standing rule of the House providing for an adjournment, but only a simple resolution.

The hour was extended by a vote of 58 Republicans to 39 Democrats.

The Police Bill will therefore come up before the adjournment to-day, and will pass, and be sent to the Governor this afternoon.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84¾; Erie Railroad, 20¼; Illinois Central, 103¾; Great Western, 26¾.

[The Liverpool prices given herewith are the closing rates of yesterday. The markets of this morning from that city are agained delayed. The delay is occasioned by the change in the telegraph system, the Government having taken possession of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom on the 1st of February.]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Cotton closed steady last evening. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales were 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs dull.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Tallow opened firm at 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d.; Turpentine dull; sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. for cargoes afloat.

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed active last night at 7 thalers 3 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed active last night at 16 marc bancos 14 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton opens unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, of which 6000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation. Stock 358,000, of which 155,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 9000 bales, of which 6000 are American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 4—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87. Stocks steady; Erie, 20⅛; Illinois Central, 104½.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 73f. 55c.

LONDON, Feb. 4—2 P. M.—Linseed cakes heavy. Common Rosin dull at 5s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £87.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 59¾f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

The Money market continues easy, though lenders find apparently less difficulty in obtaining employment for their surplus funds than a week ago. The supply of currency is falling off gradually, whilst the demand is increasing, bringing the supply and demand into closer relations. There is no material change in rates, and it will suffice to say that they are decidedly in favor of borrowers.

The Gold market is quiet, with very moderate transactions at a range of 120¼@120⅝.

Government bonds are neglected, and prices this morning are very weak. 1881s are quoted at 117⅜; '62s at 115; '65s at 114⅝; 67s at 113⅝; '68s at 113⅝; and 10-40s at 112⅜, an average decline of ¼.

There is a continued activity at the Stock Board, and prices are well sustained. In State securities there were sales of sixes, third series, at 108. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100⅝.

Reading Railroad opened and continued active, with sales at 48¾, and ⅝ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was strong, selling at 56. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 114½@⅝. Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54. 35¾ was bid for North Pennsylvania, 44 for Northern Central, and 28⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were dull, with sales of Lehigh at 32¾, and 15½ bid for Schuylkill preferred. In the balance of the list there was little doing. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	Pa 6s, 3d se...103	100 sh	Read R....48 3-16		
$1000	City 6s, New, c.100¾	100	do s60. 48⅜		
$1000	do ls.100¾	100	do..s60wn. 48⅜		
$1100	do.....c.ls.100⅝	100	do...ls.s60. 48⅜		
$500	do.....100⅝	25	do..... 48⅜		
$600	do.....100⅝	100	do.....b30. 48⅜		
$1000	Leh V R bds..	Cp.... 95	100	do.....s30. 48⅜	
$2000	Phil & E 7s..	b5wn.... 87½	100	do s30wn.48 3-16	
$1500	Ch & Wal R bs	85	100	do.s5wn.s1. 48⅜	
11 sh	Mech Bk..ls.	31½	400	do.....ls. 48⅜	
7	do.....	32	100	do...s60. 48 3-16	
20 sh	Penna R.....	56	100	do b60. 48⅝	
82	do .....ls.	55⅞	52 sh	Cam & Am.ls.114⅜	
58	do.....	55⅞	5	do.....114⅜	
100	do.....b30.	56	25 sh	Leh V R...ls. 54	
8	do.....	55⅞	200 sh	Leh N St.... 32⅜	
134	do .....ls.	55⅞	7 sh	Com'l Bk.... 60	
30 sh	Lit Sch R.55.	41⅜	23 sh	Ch & Del Stk. 41¾	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do., 1864, 114⅜@115; do. 1865, 114⅝@115; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. do., 1867, 113⅝@114⅛; do., 1868, 113⅝@114; 10-40s, 111¾@111⅞; Cur. 6s, 111⅝@111¾. Gold, 120⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@118⅛; do., 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1864, 114⅜@115; do. 1865, 114⅝@115; do., 1865 new, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1867, do. 113⅝@114; do. 1868, do., 113⅝@114; 10-40s, 111¾@111⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@111⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120⅛@120⅜; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $880@870; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $660@685.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The street this afternoon was informed by private despatches from Washington that the prospects of a passage of the Sherman-Sumner bill in the lower House are much more favorable than at first appeared. The news produced a decline in gold and checked the bullish feeling in stocks.

"The gold market at the opening was heavy on small transactions, and in the afternoon became actively weak, the price declining to 120⅛, as against 121⅜ when the board commenced business. The decline is attributed to the impression that the Sherman-Sumner currency bill means contraction for this portion of the country, whatever it intends for the South and West. The stupidity of increasing the national bank circulation instead of assisting the revenue of the Government by a further issue of greenbacks to meet the demand for more currency in the South and West is on a par with the proposition to cancel the three per cents. The 'bears,' who sold gold short to-day on the expectation that the withdrawal of these certificates will produce contraction, should remember the story of the Irish supervisors, who, having ordained that a new county jail should be built with the material of the old one, also ordained that the prisoners in the latter should not be removed until the former was built. Mr. Boutwell must first produce his greenbacks, and then he may cancel the forty million certificates now on deposit in our city banks. However remote the effects of the bill, should it become a law, on which latter point there is yet much doubt, as the Northern and Eastern national banks will not so readily acquiesce in the measure, and we already know their power to defeat antagonistic legislation, the holders of gold were disposed to sell, and the speculators sold a great deal in anticipation of a decline.

"Although the accumulation of funds at this centre still continues, there is more steadiness in the rate on call, which ranges from five to six per cent., according to the class of collaterals and the standing of borrowers. If any transaction yesterday occurred above six per cent. it was exceptional, or the borrower was indifferent about making a new engagement and let an old loan lie over. There were more transactions at four per cent., but they were confined to the Government dealers, who are offered a great deal more money than they can employ. Commercial paper is in good demand at rates of discount ranging from 6½ to 8 per cent; but the market is not abundantly stocked, as the merchants and commission houses are doing little as yet, although great confidence is felt for the spring trade, particularly since gold has shown so much steadiness. The President of the National Currency Bank writes us that the difficulty with reference to the check of the Broadway jewelry firm has been satisfactorily adjusted.

"The exports of cotton have been so flatteringly large within the past few weeks that the foreign exchange market is seriously feeling the competition of commercial bills. Rates to-night are again an eighth lower.

"The decline in gold was directly operative upon the Government market, where prices fell about one-half per cent. The heaviness was assisted by the general dulness in bonds, which seem of late to have lost speculative attraction, while the foreign quotations for five-twenties came barely steady. The only transactions at present in this department of Wall street comprise a small over-the-counter demand from up town and out of town buyers."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.—The Flour market is firm, but there is not much activity, the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 500@600 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·87½ ₱ barrel.

The Wheat market is without quotable changes, and there is a steady demand. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

REFORM AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is to be hoped that great practical good will result, and that quickly, from the measures which have been taken for the reform of the New Bork Bar. Two things are perfectly obvious—that these proceedings have not been adopted a day too soon, and that the reformers have a difficult enterprise before them. Externally there are, of course, no obstructions. The stumbling blocks will present themselves within the boundaries of the legal profession. The members of the bar who have met to consider the need of radical changes are thoroughly in earnest, but they must know better than other people how little it would be to the interest of many of their professional brethren to see the proposed reform accomplished. A large proportion of advocates would prefer to carry on a business subject to no criticism or supervision. They are quite satisfied, if not with their present profits, at least with the way in which those profits are made. It would greatly interfere with their "connection" to compel them to conform with any code of honor save the very peculiar one which they invented for themselves, and which is based upon the ideas of their worst clients.

The reformers will have to fight against the open opposition of some, and the silent and sullen resistance of many more. But they ought not to be deterred by this prospect from endeavoring to free their profession from the dark and grievous scandal which has gathered so thickly upon it. No respectable man would voluntarily rest under the odium which is popularly associated with the New York bar. The public cannot rightly apportion the blame between individuals. It can only look at affairs of this kind in the mass and from the outside. It has the best of reasons for knowing that never did bench and bar stand lower in the estimation of civilized mankind than the Bar and bench of New York city. The members who do not deserve to be involved in the general condemnation owe it to themselves to come forward and let their dissatisfaction be known. The judges may look upon the act with displeasure, but the time is fast coming when the bench itself will be unable to exist in its present degraded state before the torrent of indignation which is rising steadily against it.

With regard to the precise means by which the bar is to be "purified," the members who conferred together on Tuesday did wisely to begin at the beginning. They put forward the claim that they ought to have more control over admissions to the bar, and that the laws "which have made access to the bar as easy as to the theatre" ought to be abolished. This touches the root of the evil. When anybody and everybody can be a member of the bar, what distinction or honor can it confer? What security is there against the admission of unworthy and incapable men? A positive and unerring safeguard of this nature it would, of course, be very hard to devise. The bar in all countries has contained men who were a disgrace to it. But it is quite possible to set up a partial test. A few years ago it was found that a preliminary examination kept away a very undesirable class of applicants from the English bar. It had formerly been the custom to admit any one to an Inn of Court as a student, provided the applicant paid certain fees, and complied with certain easy conditions. But afterwards an examination was ordered before the applicant could be admitted even as a student. It was not a very severe examination; but it acted as a sort of filter, and kept out men of the very class who in this city flock to the bar for the express purpose of making it an instrument of corruption. An extension of that system here would certainly be productive of good results. Furthermore, it is quite practicable to place in the hands of the bar itself greater power to punish those who are bringing it to disgrace. The reformers must agree upon the exact machinery to be employed, but the end is assuredly not unattainable.

No matter upon what measures they determine, we cannot but wish them success. A noble profession has been dragged in the dust, and the injury which the public has sustained in consequence can scarcely be overestimated. A man who consults with a lawyer ought to be able to trust in his honor as thoroughly as he would in that of his physician. Every one knows that there are many members of the bar here who are so trusted. The speakers at the meeting on Tuesday night, and the names placed upon the committee, are examples of this higher class. But there are also lawyers occupying a high position who have sold for a mess of pottage the heritage which they ought to have preserved. They cannot barter their good names without suffering the penalty in the loss of public esteem. It is an advocate's duty to give his services in all cases which do not involve his personal dishonor; but there are members of the New York bar who have disregarded that limitation. The time has arrived for making them sensible of the offense they have committed. The community is at length aroused to a full perception of the dangers which menace it in consequence of a corrupt judiciary and a depraved bar. The bonds which hold civilized society together are going to pieces. We are living as if in a state of siege, our masters being the outcasts of every nation and people on the face of the earth. All that happens to a murderer now is to be kept in gentle confinement at the public expense. The public, we may depend upon it, will have no more of this vast abuse. Every fresh crime stirs up a deeper feeling. With civil justice it is the same. The people are weary of seeing judges and counsel joining with chartered swindlers in one common league against law and right. It was inevitable that an end should come to so monstrous a confederation. We believe that above the din and confusion which at present engage the men's attention we already discern the beginning of the end.

THE REIGN OF CRIME.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Nothing in the history of Christian cities—the worst capitals in the worst ages of the past—can equal or approach the dreadful prevalence of crime in this metropolitan shamble. Scarcely a day passes without its frightful story. Our city news is just now only spared chronicling two more murders, similar in character to the Townsend butchery, by the failure of the murderous aim in both cases. Already in the one month of this year we have chronicled a murder or attempted murder for every day in the month, and not one of these crimes but seems inspired by a spirit of fiendish savagery equal to the worst act men or devils could conceive. It is not only that the pistol and the knife are on all hands the ready arbiters of every difference, but it is almost as if some general madness to kill had taken possession of certain classes, and as if this frenzy rioted in the certainty that the indulgence of its impulses was absolutely safe. The worst feature of all these crimes is the readiness with which violators of the law push minor offenses to the enormity of murder. Here is an old man in Hudson street who refuses to harbor a rogue that comes into his house, and this refusal invites a death-blow. He keeps his eye so closely on the intruder into his little shop that no chance is afforded for the theft he went to commit. Ordinarily we might suppose a thief thus foiled would go away and ply his craft elsewhere. But no; he stays and murders where he cannot steal. To him there is no difference between these crimes. He would as soon commit one as the other. He is equally ready to extend his hand to take a watch or take a life. He would as leave strike as bandy words, and recks not at the thought that the hand that strikes is armed with what will make it unnecessary to repeat the blow. He has a temper so desperate and savage as not to be appalled by any consequence of what he may do. The men who shot at the plumber in his doorway the other night sent the bullet intended to murder him as their answer to some speech of his. In a recent murder in a rum-shop, never yet investigated, the fatal bullet was a retort in a discussion. It is so through the catalogue; and this readiness to kill is so notorious that citizens hesitate to interfere with lawlessness or violence of any sort, for a word may cripple a man for life, and an affray is certain death.

It appears to us that the first cause of the outburst of crime here is the vindictive, violent, desperate character of the ruffians of this city, and their readiness to assert and perform their own outrageous purposes, not only in defiance of all law and order, but with absolute disregard to the extremity of the steps they may take and the consequences that may ensue. But what is it that has within a few years thus given the reins to the fury of these murdering wretches? It is their consciousness of immunity; their discovery of the enormous power that they wield in our corrupt political system, in virtue of which power it is impossible to punish them; the repeated connivance in their escape of all the authorities, from the policeman in the street to the judge on the bench; the state of the law, the state of the administration of justice in this city, and the state of the public mind with regard to the death penalty. Scarcely less guilty than the murderers themselves are the so-called philanthropists who have unsettled the public mind with regard to the propriety of capital punishment. These lunatic teachers of free love, who have broken down the morality of society in their assaults on the institution of marriage, have also broken down the great barrier of safety to human life in undermining the only penalty that appalls the thought of the murderer. Without the weakening effect that the doctrines of these persons have had on the public mind, it would never have been possible for judges to so scout justice and for all the authorities to so connive at the escape of murderers as they have done. Then consider the direct effect of these lessons on the murderers. "Hanging for murder is played out," therefore murder on—never stint your will; keep the tools plying till "the heart shall be merely a strop for the knife." For murder there is at worst an imprisonment of a few years. For theft there is also an imprisonment of a few years. Now, the criminal classes distinguish between crimes only by the results to themselves—the penalty; therefore, they read this—the same punishment the same crime. Hence the butcher Bream believes that for what he did in Hudson street he will have a few years in prison, just the same as he might if he had stolen the old grocer's till. He is ready for that, but he "does not want to die."

But though the state of the public mind on this topic has rendered it possible for corrupt judges to trifle with the safety of society without danger to themselves, yet nothing excuses, nothing can in the least degree palliate, the heinous offenses that have been committed here in shielding murderers by the very machinery contrived for the administration of justice. Our city is corrupt and rotten with the guilt of this offense. The judge's ermine is dabbled in the blood of the citizen, and he holds his place, not to protect society, but to protect its foes.

SENATOR REVELS.

From the Albany Journal.

The election of Dr. Revels, a colored man, to the United States Senate from Mississippi, presents in direct and practical form a question arising naturally under the reconstructed condition of the South. It was not to be supposed that the colored race, admitted to equality of civil rights and political privileges by the fundamental law, would be content to exercise the merest elementary functions of citizenship—to satisfy themselves with voting white men into office, and resist the desire and temptation to seek for themselves the honors and emoluments of public station. In South Carolina and Mississippi, for instance, the black population is equal in numbers to that of whites. It embraces many shrewd, intelligent, ambitious men. Such persons naturally secure the confidence and support of their own class, and the wish to be represented to them must be instinctive. Thus we find that the reconstructed Legislatures invariably had many negro members. Nor has the experiment of fusion been attended with so many difficulties as were anticipated. In Georgia, a special occasion of trouble arose, through the judicial folly and blindness of the Democracy. But in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, the freedmen legislators have acted with such moderation and wisdom as to command respect, allowing themselves to be guided by principles of sound statesmanship, avoiding all extremes, and evidencing an eagerness to prove themselves worthy of the high trusts bestowed upon them. So far as State administration is concerned, the problem may be considered settled. But we have yet to see the black man taking part in affairs of the National Government, occupying a seat in Congress, and impressing himself upon the Federal policy. Can the barriers of custom and the prejudices of race be sufficiently overcome to render persons of color welcome in the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives? And will they be able to hold their own in a competition with the intellect and political ability of the race that has heretofore held exclusive control in matters of state?

The election of Dr. Revels presents this issue in a striking form, alike from the exalted nature of the office to which he lays claim, and from his own personal characteristics. No doubt he is an admirable type of the more intelligent colored people. He has enjoyed the advantages of a superior collegiate education, of service in the pulpit, and practice as a professor of medicine. He has mingled much with men, under favorable circumstances, and gained a good practical knowledge respecting "the ways of the world." In a successful canvass for the State Senate of Mississippi, he developed in speeches and letters a large amount of information, great ability in putting it before the people, and sound views of political economy. Even the conservative papers of his section approve the choice, believing as they do that no other leading member of the Republican party would be more likely to advocate a policy of moderation, generosity, and mutual forbearance. He will certainly be more devoted to the welfare of the country, and prove a truer exponent of the people's interests, than was Jeff Davis when he occupied the seat to which the Doctor has been chosen. If colored members are to figure hereafter in the proceedings of the United States Senate, it does not seem possible to have selected one better fitted to inaugurate the practice.

The point is made that Revels is disqualified under that provision of the Constitution which requires that a Senator shall have been for nine years a resident of the United States. This resuscitates the dictum of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case, that a negro was not a citizen, and assumes that he became such only by virtue of constitutional amendment in 1866. But the practice of the majority in Congress has been to regard all persons as citizens who are natives of the Union, and the disqualification is held applicable only to aliens, who are invested with the suffrage itself through processes of naturalization. Even if the other view were taken, precedent is against a literal application of the theory. When Texas was annexed, and when California was admitted, their inhabitants had been foreigners, yet they were immediately accorded representation in the Senate and House, notwithstanding the requirement of nine years citizenship for one and seven years for the other body. A similar plan will no doubt be pursued towards the reconstructed States. If Dr. Revels is denied his seat, the pretense may be set up that he is legally disqualified, but the fact will be that his color operates as a bar against admission. In view of the long and successful fight which the Republican party has made for civil equality, it does not seem probable that the majority in the Senate will care to assume this ground. The test must be made some time—better have it come while the friends of the colored race control all departments of the Government, and while they are likely to have the encouragement of sympathy and fair play.

SENSATION IN JOURNALISM.

From the N. Y. World.

The Chicago *Tribune* has an article upon some recent remarks of ours touching this topic. Its observations, though just enough in the main, show that that journal entirely misapprehends the point of the article to which it replies. That may be its fault, or ours. In pleading for a fuller treatment in newspapers of whatever concerns society, and a freer admission to them of social topics which concern all men and women, while politics, which is the staple subject of their chronicles and controversies now, is of interest to only a moiety of men and to no women, we by no means meant to limit that treatment to such cases as were offenses against society. The *Tribune* considers that we meant to promote the practice of detailing "an act of seduction, adultery, or rape." Such things may be the only interesting social topics in Chicago, and the *Tribune* is naturally led to the assumption that they are everywhere. But we beg to assure it that the "relation of the sexes," which we spoke of as being a subject of universal interest, is not confined to acts of "seduction, adultery, or rape" in New York. Those are very lamentable and very exceptional excrescences here from the social system. And it is, among other things, that they might be as inconsiderable in Chicago as they are here, and that they might be lessened everywhere, that we urged the discussion of our social system: of which our political system, so extensively and in more senses than one exhaustively discussed, forms only a part in the newspaper press.

The laws which Congress or a State Legislature makes touch us at only a few points, and it is quite possible that a peaceable man may pass a lifetime without being brought into direct relations with them, or even being aware of the existence of the vast majority of them. But the unwritten laws of social custom form a web which envelops us all, of both sexes, from the cradle to the grave, and which is quite as stringent and immeasurably more important than the shackles of statutory injunction or prohibition. Yet, led by a foolish tradition, journalism, which ought to be the abstract and brief chronicle of the time in every way, devotes itself to harping exclusively upon measures of legislation which have no other efficiency than what they derive from being the mere registration of public opinion, and leaves untilled the vast field of society. Hence their readers are confined to one sex, and an addiction to newspapers on the part of a woman afflicts us with a sense of incongruity and masculinity. She is remitted to the novel for what interests her, while her husband finds his pabulum in the newspaper. It is absurd that this should be so, and it is certain that it is so. And no wonder, while the woman finds in the novel what she would look for in vain in the newspaper—statements and opinions upon topics which really concern her life, and in which she can take a rational interest. And even a man's interest in a newspaper is languid compared to what it would be if one topic of a limited human interest were not treated so as to exclude from the majority of newspapers, or at least to crowd into a subordinacy ridiculously below their rightful pre-eminence, topics of universal human interest. There is no more fondness for fiction, at least theoretically, in the female than in the male beast. It is not because the novel is a fiction that women resort to it, but because it is to them less fictitious, more pertinent, and more interesting than the newspaper. Mr. Bonner's *Ledger* is read by women for its love-stories. If those stories were true instead of false, and told of the man in the next street instead of the man in the clouds, and told every day instead of once a week—would the interest be less or greater? It is astonishing—the lack of intelligence which has characterized the conduct of journalism everywhere on this point. Why should some beings devote themselves to getting up new thunder about things as tedious as a twice-told tale, when there are tales never told once waiting to be told, and have the moral drawn from them? Unluckily, what journals there are devoted to such themes have the misfortune to be conducted by blockheads and blackguards who confine social relations—we don't refer to the Chicago *Tribune*—to acts of "seduction, adultery, or rape;" who, by metonymy from themselves to the universe, confound filth—that is, what interests them—with "sensation"—that is, what interests everybody—and try to escape dullness by sedulously avoiding decency. Such papers as they produce, no self-respecting man and no decent woman can take pleasure in. But the journal of the future will be a newspaper in which all men and women can take an honest interest, and from which they can all derive instruction.

THE ARMY AND THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

All sensible citizens will approve of the proposition to dismiss from the army such officers as are really superfluous. The number of these unnecessary officers amounts, it is said, to over five hundred, and the saving to be effected by discharging them will be something like a million of dollars a year. The country will gain both by the reduction of the pay-roll, and by the transfer of five hundred men from the non-producing to the producing class; and yet it must not be forgotten that our relation to this class of public servants is very different from our relation to those of any other class, or that our obligations to them are of a much more sacred nature.

But there is another branch of the national service to which the pruning knife of retrenchment could be applied even more profitably than to the army. Indeed, we are sure that it might better be lopped off altogether. While we are busy considering what we shall do with our military men, who have great claims upon us for their services during the war, suppose we look a moment at our costly and useless ambassadors abroad, who have no claims at all. Not one in Congress has yet introduced a bill to reduce their number or their emoluments; but if any money was ever worth saving, it is that which goes for their support.

For instance, we are paying $17,500 a year to the Hon. J. Lothrop Motley for the arduous labor of living in a fine house in London, eating no end of good dinners, toadying the British aristocracy, and occasionally delivering a bungling and useless despatch written here in America by Caleb Cushing or Sidney Webster, and signed by Secretary Fish.

For doing about the same thing in Paris that Mr. Motley does in London, the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne also gets $17,500 a year. Fortunately for him, however, the President is not very exacting in requiring his attendance at the French Court, and lets him off for months at a time to visit Homburg and other famous watering-places. When there is any real work to be done, such as trying to negotiate a postal treaty, some Congressman or other has to be sent out to do it, at an extra expense of several thousands of dollars. At Berlin we are paying Mr. George Bancroft $12,000. At St. Petersburg, Governor Curtin gets $12,000. To Vienna we have sent Mr. John Jay, and allow him $12,000, which enables him to give close attention to his wife's father's property, so that none of it may be snatched away by his brother-in-law. At Lisbon we were paying Mr. Shellabarger $7500, but, like a sensible man, he resigned and came home, tired of having nothing to do. The Ministers to Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Italy also get $12,000 each; those to Chili and Peru, each $10,000; and those to twenty-two other countries, $7500 each. The total amount required for salaries of these men and their various secretaries of legation, interpreters, and assistants, is $357,850 a year, all of which is invariably paid in gold. Besides this, $100,000 is appropriated for contingencies, making the total cost of our diplomatic service $457,850 in gold, annually.

Now this seems a small sum compared with the total of our national expenses; but it is certainly worth saving, and in the course of time will amount to something handsome. In ten years it would come to $5,000,000, in twenty years to $10,000,000, and so on. We get nothing for it that is of any value. Our consuls can do, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, all that our ambassadors do, and in the hundredth case special envoys could be called into requisition, as they are at present.

Where is the shrewd member of the House of Representatives to attack this time-honored abuse, and make himself famous as a genuine economist? Or will all our statesmen prefer instead to turn out of office the veterans of the war, who have few friends and few votes at their command?

MR. SEWARD'S ITINERARY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our non-commissioned ambassador will be home before a great while. He will come to us fresh from the enforced hospitalities of the negro-traders in Cuba, or he will bring us word of what the good folks of another island are doing in the name of liberty and annexation. To drop in upon his old friend Baez, and to visit his ruffled neighbor Saget, would be quite in order. An amiable looking into Haytien or other affairs would be altogether in keeping with Mr. Seward's character as an inquisitive peace-maker, as the soother and smoother of the wrinkled front of grim-visaged revolution.

In the short journey which Mr. Seward made through Mexico, he may have seen that picturesque country rather more in the light of her favoring suns than of her lurid revolutions. Clear skies with innumerable mountains to rest upon; all nature disposed to be a picture and to be looked at; all men ready to be his entertainers, may have seduced Mr. Seward to a charming oblivion of the distressing apology which so many actualities in Mexico are to their pretensions and surroundings. A much exaggerated country in more than one respect, it is both better and worse, no doubt, than it seems. But its revolutions almost surpass calculation, and its pronunciamentos are certainly more common than shocks of earthquake. When our wandering philosopher saw the schools of Guadalajara, he loudly wondered why any one should talk of protecting a people so perfectly able to take care of themselves. Here was illusion number one, but not altogether an illusion. The Mexicans are dreadfully self-protective, as their innumerable pronunciamentos attest, and this is precisely what ails them. Could they obey Mr. Juarez, the first long-enduring President they have ever had, it would be better for them, argue one class of reasoners; but then they must protect themselves even from Mr. Juarez. Could Mr. Juarez have refrained from shooting Maximilian and authorizing the murder of Governor Patoni, it might have been better for him, argue another class of observers. In Spanish-American questions, much may be said against both sides. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Juarez has presented the most able, the most hopeful, side of Mexican affairs; but short of believing in a miracle, it is scarcely possible to believe that he will conduct his country to final peace. The murderer of Patoni, who declared that he committed a crime which his Government denounced by sealed orders of that Government, is still not brought to trial, though his fearful crime is more than a year old. That crime, unaccounted for, stains every act of Mr. Juarez, kills every hope for his country, and still places it before the world on trial for murder in the first degree.

Poor Mexico! Her fate has been a marvel of tribulation—we wish that her salvation might prove one of the miracles of Providence. Her children have gone, day after day, into strange lands, and learned strange language; but they are not half the aliens to themselves that their brethren are who devour each other in fratricidal insurrections. On all her institutions rests the mildew of suspicion. Something of her truest life has been frightened into the convents, and saddened into the Church, yet around both are the shadows of calumny and notoriety. Now comes to us a confirmation of the report that revolution is active in the States of Michoacan, Queretaro, Puebla, San Luis, Guerrero, and we may have to add Morelos. The situation seems hopeless, remarks a Vera Cruz paper. Under these circumstances, Mr. Seward must revise his speech to the pyramid.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 4t*7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.

An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.

1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.

S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

1 31 mwf13t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

12 22 6t* S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

1 24mw16t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.

HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 d12F

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

2 4§ R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 29§

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesmeh & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 29 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, 108 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

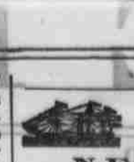
SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 1 1

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

SHIPPING.



LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL, No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 3 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 6 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MAURENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAP, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., 1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., 1 4 Agents at Savannah.

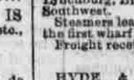
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.



FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $60.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 1 4 No. 98 WEST Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 26 No. 123 South Wharves.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY TH

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Twenty-fifth ward contested election case was continued yesterday afternoon. Several witnesses were examined.

—The Broad Street Omnibus and Sleigh Company commenced running omnibuses on Thursday, between Broad street and Lehigh avenue every hour, to Broad street and Ridge avenue, from whence they start, every half hour.

—A public meeting in behalf of the Historical Society connected with the M. E. Church was held last evening at the Kensington Methodist Church, when addresses were made by Rev. William Cooper, D. D., Rev. William L. Grey, Rev. I. Walker Jackson, and others. Several interesting relics were exhibited, which had been secured from the families of deceased clergymen and laymen of the Church. A large congregation was in attendance, and much interest was taken in the proceedings.

—The Philadelphia City Guard, General St. Clair A. Mulholland commanding, has secured new and commodious quarters for an armory on the third floor of building Nos. 252, 254, and 256 North Broad street. The apartment is 95 feet wide by 223 feet in depth, thus giving sufficient space for the accommodation of at least six hundred men. The room is to be at once put in condition for the meeting of the regiment. To-day work will be commenced, and in about one week everything will be in readiness for occupancy. A gymnasium is to be introduced in the armory for the amusement and recreation of the command.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¾.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $869,587.

—Governor Washburne, of Vermont, is said to be dying.

—The testimony in the Gold Investigation covers two thousand foolscap pages.

—It is reported that Attorney-General Hoar will resign his place in the Cabinet.

—All the life insurance companies have been enjoined from doing business in St. Louis.

—An attempt will be made to get the Senate to admit Mississippi to-day, so the delegation can take their seats on Saturday.

—According to the reports of the agents, the Osage Indians, of Kansas, are in a deplorable condition, owing to outrages by white settlers.

—The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of Attorney-General Hoar, for the Supreme Court Judgeship, by a vote of 33 to 24.

—Captain-General Rodas warns the volunteers at Matanzas to refrain from acts of retaliation on the Cubans, and to confine themselves to their duty.

—The Crosby Opera House, Chicago, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Wednesday night. A panic ensued, but fortunately no one was hurt.

—A bill providing that no railroad shall be constructed within the limits of Fairmount Park was passed to a third reading in the State Senate yesterday.

—In consequence of the absence of witnesses yesterday, the further investigation into the affairs of the State Treasury was postponed until Tuesday.

—Preparations for war upon the whites are being made by the Kiowa, Camanche, and Apache Indians. The settlers in Indian Territory are much excited over the news.

—There was a discussion in both houses yesterday relative to the proposed transfer of appropriations in the Navy Department, so as to enable the re-employment of the workmen recently discharged from the navy yards. In the House a bill was passed appropriating $500,000 to the Engineer's Bureau, and $1,000,000 to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

Foreign Affairs.

—The disuse of the Athanasian creed is favored by the Archbishop of York.

—Mr. Lefray has resigned his seat in the British Parliament for the Dublin University.

—Mr. Callan purposes demanding of the British Parliament an inquiry into the condition of the imprisoned Fenians.

—The production of Victor Hugo's drama of *Lucretia Borgia* at a Paris theatre on Wednesday resulted in very disorderly scene.

—People in England are busying themselves over the Papal succession, and Archbishop Manning appears to be their favorite candidate

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Council.

Both branches of the city government met yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

An invitation from the Secretary of the Lyle Monument Association, for members to attend the unveiling of the statue on February 22, was accepted.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water, introduced an ordinance appropriating $1000 to the widow of Richard E. Carter, killed while in the employ of the city. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Department of Surveys to take from the plan of the city Seventh street, from Lehigh avenue to Somerset, in order to extend the reservoir of the Delaware Water Works. Referred to the Committee on Highways and Surveys.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, submitted an ordinance appropriating $5000 to pay James Lynd, William B. Mann, and Judge Brewster for professional services in the Schuylkill Navigation suits, and $1000 additional to pay certain experts.

Mr. King introduced a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the Metropolitan Police bill. The preamble states that the power given to the police force is too great; that the present police force are qualified to maintain order; that the expense the bill entails will prevent needed improvements from being carried out.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was not adopted.

Mr. Marcus presented a resolution that the City Controller should report to Councils monthly all warrants signed by him the previous month, and in whose favor drawn, together with a statement of work done and material furnished. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cochran presented a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass any bill as to the location of public buildings, the question having been decided by Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith, a resolution asking the Legislature that the act allowing the Hartford Insurance Company to issue certificates of insurance and inspection on steam boilers, in lieu of examinations made by the steam boiler inspector of this city, be repealed. Adopted.

Mr. Franciscus presented a resolution requesting the city members of the Legislature to vote against the establishment of a cattle yard in the Twenty-fourth ward. Adopted.

The following bills from Common Council were passed:—One requesting the Legislature to remit $30,000 to the city; directing the erection of farmers' market-houses on Girard avenue, and one relative to the erection of a bridge over the Reading Railroad at Broad street.

Mr. Jones moved to take up the resolution approving the sureties of the City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, and City Commissioner elect.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Wagner in the chair.

A number of communications and petitions were appropriately referred.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution to meet in joint convention to elect heads of departments. Agreed to.

A communication announcing that the unveiling of the Lyle monument will take place on the 22d inst., and inviting the members to participate therein, was received and accepted.

Mr. Huhn moved to consider the vote on the proviso of the bill to allow the trial of dummy engines on Chesnut street. Agreed to, and permission was granted to test the engines.

The question, shall the main question be put in reference to the bill for public buildings? pending which Common Council adjourned last week, was agreed to.

The question was then put, and the yeas were 20, nays 20, and the bill passed.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $1,194,536·97 to the Board of Controllers of the First School District of Pennsylvania. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $35,200 to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1870. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $851,383·90 to the Police Department for 1870. Postponed one week.

Also, an ordinance to make an appropriation of $1701, to pay damages for the opening of Marshall street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to create a loan for building a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, and for the payment of ground rents held against the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution authorizing the repairing of sidewalks on the line of Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, within the limits of Rising Sun and Nicetown. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Thirty-third street from Bridge to Haverford street. Agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun, of Committee on Markets, presented an ordinance providing for the renting of Girard avenue market stalls to butchers and others. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to remit a penalty of $30,000 for delay in payment of taxes by the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Samuel Miller presented an ordinance for the construction of a bridge over the Reading Railroad at the Broad street crossing. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:—One for the opening of Sixty-third street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1000 for the relief of Mary E. Carter, whose husband was killed while working at the Waterworks. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to provide for the payment of counsel fees, amounting to $8000. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the act creating a board of city trusts. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution remonstrating against the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill. Laid on table. Adjourned.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

A Hunting Party Stricken Down by Disease—Death of Four Out of Five Men.

The Boston *Post* has a special despatch from Bangor, Maine, conveying the following terrible details reported at that place by one of the survivors of a hunting and fishing party, consisting of five individuals (French Canadians) who were stricken down by disease and perished in their camp on the Canada side, not many miles from the American border. The party (of which was the informant, a Frenchman, who speaks English imperfectly) set out with two horses and a pung, about Christmas, upon a hunting and fishing expedition in the wilderness near the American line. The party were well equipped with guns, traps, fishing tackle, and provisions, intending to spend a month or two in that uninhabited region.

The first two weeks they had good luck and some fine sport, capturing several otter, mink, sable, etc., and making a good catch of trout in the lakes. Returning to camp one evening, one of the men complained of a sore throat. Not much was thought of it by the rest of the party, till towards the middle of the night the man gave evidence of extreme suffering, his throat being so swollen that he could not swallow. He continued to grow worse during the night, and when morning came was quite insensible. He had been attacked by that most loathsome and fatal disease, diphtheria, which is alike malignant and terrible in the city and in the forest. Without medicine of any description, and nearly fifty miles from any human habitation, they could but anxiously await the crisis.

They had not long to wait, for before night set in the man was a corpse. Before the first victim expired, however, another of the party began to complain of the same difficulty, and on the second day died of strangulation, or from the filling up of the throat. The three survivors took the two bodies out of the camp and covered them over with snow, for the purpose of preserving them till they could carry them out of the forest. Determined to break up camp the next day, and return with their dead comrades, they were doomed to disappointment, in consequence of two of the remaining three being prostrated by the same terrible agent. The last two survived about forty-eight hours, when they, in turn, were carried out by the only one remaining, to be buried in the snow. Alone in the wilderness, fifty miles from any human being, excepting the grim, cold bodies of his lifeless companions, the sole surviver resolved to start early in the morning for the abode of civilization, with his freight of pulseless humanity. But griefs never come singly. During the night the deadly contagion fastened upon himself. In his own words, he "felt the monster at his throat," and resigned himself as well as he could to his fate. The poor fellow suffered the agonies of a hundred deaths, alone and uncared for, in a literally "howling wilderness," with the prospect of no one ever being able to tell the horrid tale. He lay, he thinks, some four or five days before he awoke to a consciousness of his fearful condition. The mildness of the weather and a good supply of blankets and boughs saved him from freezing, in the absence of a fire, which he was too weak to kindle.

As soon as he could crawl, he went to the hovel, and to his amazement and grief found both of the horses dead. They had died of starvation. Returning to his camp, he thought he would take a look at his dead companions. Judge of his horror when he found their bodies nearly eaten up by the wolves and other wild beasts that inhabit that wild and desolate region. Nothing now was left for him to do but to make his way alone out of the forest. With a pair of snow-shoes upon his feet and as much provisions as his feeble frame could bear, he started forth, and on the third day reached an Indian camp, where he rested till he was able to proceed on his journey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MATTIE T. BOURNE, by her next friend, etc., vs. EDGAR A. BOURNE.
June Term, 1869, No. 7. September Term, 1869, No. 67.
To EDGAR A. BOURNE, the Respondent:—Sir—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed thereon, returnable on SATURDAY, February 12, 1870, at 10 A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence. CHARLES E. LEX,
2 2 wfusf4t* Attorney Pro Libellant.

ESTATE OF EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the eighth and final account of ELI K. PRICE and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., surviving executors of the last will and testament of EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in their hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 8, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 28 fmw 5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 3 07 FREDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1251

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
2 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 2 S. EIGHTH Street 2 16 rw

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 7·07 | MOON RISES..... 9·26
SUN SETS..... 5·21 | HIGH WATER..... 4·23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 22
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Jan. 22
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 25
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via B.	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	New York	Havre	Feb. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 5
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Cityof N.York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 5
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 5
CrescentCity	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Geo.Washing'n	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kirby, Norfolk, D. Cooper.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, Cardenas, Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Havana, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, Sagua, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Virgin Rock, McKenna, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, New York, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Schr Gilbert Stanciff, Frayne, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans, run into and sunk the towboat Sunflower at 7 A. M. 29th ult. outside the bar. The Sunflower lies in about 7 fathoms of water. No lives were lost and no injuries sustained by any one except a fireman, who was severely though not dangerously scalded. The S. sunk in 3 minutes after being struck by the Juniata. All the baggage and personal effects of the officers and crew were lost.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 1st instant.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, hence for Portland, passed Cape Cod 2½ P. M. 2d inst.

Brig Victor, Fourning, sailed from Matanzas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, Dick, sailed from Havana 28th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Ottawa, McDonald, sailed from Cardenas 25th ult. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brigs David B. Doane, Veazie, and L. M. Merritt, Eaton, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Alva, Armstrong, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, at Matanzas 26th ult., from Pensacola.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, cleared at Savannah 29th ult. for Cardenas, in ballast.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence for Cardenas, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 35, long. 74 20.

Schr Hudson, Lang, at Matanzas 27th ult., reported from Philadelphia.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Gardner, hence for Portsmouth, was at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr A. H. Cain, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst., and sailed again.

Schr Ella Gray, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, from James river for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 1st inst.

Schrs Annie, Adams, and G. B. McShain, Johnson, hence, at Richmond 1st inst.

Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

Schrs Blondel, Chapman, and John M. Fisk, Chase, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, remained at Newport P. M. 31st ult.

Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, cleared at Savannah 29th ult., for Wilmington, in ballast.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, cleared at Baltimore 2d inst. for New Bedford.

Schr Kendusken, Wyatt, cleared at Havana 28th ult. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
A Lightvessel, with one fixed White Light illuminating the entire horizon, has been placed in three and one-half fathoms water, inside the Bar, at the entrance to Galveston Bay, Texas, to guide vessels over the bar through the deepest water. The light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise, at forty-seven (47) feet elevation, and should be seen, under ordinary circumstances of atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel fifteen (15) feet above the water, eleven (11) nautical miles.

The vessel is 101 tons, new measurement; schooner rigged; hull and spars painted straw color, with the word "Galveston" painted in large black letters on each side, and the number "28" in black on the stern. One (1) hoop iron day mark at masthead, painted black. Fog bell on board rung during thick or foggy weather.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1870.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wmly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 trp our doors below Continental Hotel.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 2m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,215,622·27. Cost,	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
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PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. E. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,063,229·10
PREMIUMS	1,196,843·03
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus R. Benson.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Prevident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1275

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 s6thfw
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

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FORREST BUILDINGS,
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H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 19 mwf3m

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu6 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
6 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 16 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED AS "The Nine Muses,"
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1 22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE TWELFTH GRAND ANNUAL GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION BY PUPILS OF PROF LEWIS' GYMNASIUM will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1870.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Secure them in time, at the Gymnasium, Ninth and Arch streets.
N. B.—Gymnasium is open all day and evening. Private lessons in Sparring and Fencing also. 2 2 4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, Under the direction of O. H. Willard, Esq. STEREOPTICON DISSOLVING VIEWS, YOSEMITE VALLEY, NIAGARA FALLS, TABLEAUX VIVANTS, SHADOW PANTOMIMES. Music by Hassler's Select Parlor Orchestra. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, can now be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; and at Heilig's, Ninth and Vine streets. 2 2 3t*

LAUR

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870.

THE LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.

The first act in the drama of the prosecution of the lottery policy dealers of Philadelphia closed yesterday by a failure of the defendants to appear, whereupon their recognizances were forfeited. The names of the parties accused and their sureties were as follows:—

Alvah Clark, bail $1500: J. Madison Miller, No. 1401 North Fifth street, surety.
William Parker, bail $1500; J. Madison Miller, No. 1401 North Fifth street, surety.
Peter Gallagher, bail $5000; John G. Butler and William D. Kendrick, sureties.
Joseph Gallagher, bail $5000; Henry Reinhard, No. 116 South Sixth street, and Joseph Shoemaker, No. 1722 Green street, sureties.
John Manderfield, bail $1500; John R. Manderfield, No. 259 North Twenty-first street, surety.
Francis M. Prevost, bail $1500; Joseph Shoemaker, No. 1722 Green street, surety.
Bernard Barton, bail $1500; Joseph Shoemaker, No. 1722 Green street, surety.

It is supposed, however, that the bail will be renewed, and the cases argued to-day. The public will await the result with no little interest. Despite stringent laws prohibiting the plundering operations of these gentry, they seem to be practically beyond the reach of justice. Their dens are notoriously well known to the police, and day after day they continue to intensify the miseries of poverty and to tempt their infatuated dupes to part with the last remnants of their property. It is their chosen mission to make gambling on a small scale easy, and to graduate their appeals to the pockets of the very poorest of the victims of this vice. In numberless cases children have been sent supperless to bed, and families deprived of food, fuel, and clothing, through their machinations. From the madness of the many which they constantly engender, splendid fortunes for a few are created. Ben. Wood, the Democratic secession politician of New York, lives like a prince upon the spoils wrung from his lottery and lottery-policy interests, and he is but a type of the predatory whelps of a lower degree who for years have bid defiance to the police and the courts of Philadelphia. "Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks," has been the standing and heretofore the safe reliance of these offenders. Confident in the protection of powerful backers who drive splendid equipages, live upon the fat of the land, and take special pains to subsidize unscrupulous, criminal lawyers and influential politicians they have continued their nefarious pursuit as publicly as if it was a legitimate calling. The proceedings now in progress will help to determine whether these dangerous and demoralizing knaves are to be forever safely ensconced beyond the reach of law, and the welfare of thousands of their unhappy victims is involved in this question.

District Attorney Gibbons has the sympathies of every just and philanthropic citizen in his effort to break up the organized band of policy plunderers. We trust that he will also direct his attention to the gamblers of another grade whose operations were exposed at length in our columns on Tuesday. If he can succeed in ridding the community of the curse of faro banks as well as policy shops, he will render a lasting and inestimable service, and not only rescue thousands from ruin, but vindicate at last the majesty of laws that have too long been openly violated.

The leather manufacturers should enter an energetic protest against the bill introduced in the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Connell, to repeal so much of the law authorizing the appointment of a leather inspector of Philadelphia as requires the appointee to have served seven years apprenticeship, unless the same bill provides that some definite term, as five years for instance, shall be served. Very few apprentices at the present day are required to pass seven years in learning a trade, and these would be no objection to amending the existing law with regard to the appointment of a leather inspector so as to make it conform to the customs of the times. To do away with this very just and necessary safeguard altogether, however, would to place the office of Leather Inspector in the hands of some professional politician, and this we have very little hesitation in believing is the sole object of the bill presented by Mr. Connell. Every man in the leather business is interested in having a competent Inspector, and in keeping the office entirely free from the contamination of politics. There are too many politicians already in important and responsible positions of this kind, and the public as well as individual and trade interests demand that the sphere of action of this very objectionable class of individuals should be restricted rather than enlarged.

The bill authorizing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway to lay a track on Locust street was opposed in the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Nagle, for the reason, among others, that "the company had no claims upon the Legislature." What does this mean? Did the company fall short in the matter of "divvy," that, in the opinion of Nagle, it had no claims upon the Legislature? We can understand Nagle's objection in no other light than this, for if the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Company asked for an extension of this franchise in order to accommodate the public in a matter the propriety of which is generally admitted, there ought to be no necessity for them to put forward any other claims upon the consideration of the Legislature. Objections to the laying of this track from the residents on Locust street and the directors of the Academy of Music, if any such objections were made, are entitled to a respectful hearing; but the accommodation of the public at large is of more importance than the objections of the comparatively few persons who oppose the measure, and we hope that the House will concur with the Senate in granting the necessary permission for the laying of the track.

Many of the old-fashioned ideas about usury have been materially modified by the requirements of modern business transactions, and money is now considered in mercantile circles to be a commodity that is worth just what it will bring, and that the holder is entitled to dispose of on the most advantageous terms that he can obtain. The six per cent. rate of interest authorized by law in Pennsylvania has placed it at a decided disadvantage in competition with neighboring States where the rate is higher. The seven per cent. rate in New York has drawn an immense amount of capital away from us, and a modification of our usury laws, to place us on an equality with our neighbors in this respect, has long been demanded. Therefore the bill introduced in the State Senate yesterday by Mr. White, providing that the legal rate of interest shall be seven per cent., and legalizing special contracts not exceeding ten per cent., will meet with the general approval of the mercantile portion of the community. Indeed there is no good reason why special contracts for any amount should not be permitted by law. Practically such a limitation will be a dead letter, for men who need money will have no hesitation in paying for it according to their necessity, and those who have money to lend will take what they can get for it in spite of the law. The only effect of such a restriction is to make it more difficult to borrow where the legal rate is not of sufficient inducement to the capitalist, and it is a hindrance rather than a protection to mercantile interests.

The State Historian may be a very important and useful officer, but we are not aware of the fact, and we are disposed to consider him decidedly more ornamental than useful. The results of his labors have never come under our observation in such a way as to induce the opinion that he might not be dispensed with altogether without serious detriment to the public interests, and we are very confident that his services are not worth the sum of $8500 in the way of salary and expenses, the expediency of paying which is now being considered by the Legislature. A bill making this appropriation was considered in the State House of Representatives yesterday and was laid over. The best thing that the House can do is to lay it over for good, or else to cut it down to something like reasonable proportions. The people have to pay too much now for the support of greedy and useless officers, and such a sum as this to be paid out of the Treasury for the benefit of the State Historian is a perfectly needless piece of extravagance that deserves prompt condemnation. If the office of State Historian was to be abolished altogether, we would probably manage to get along very comfortably, however important it may be to have our annals written.

Our legislators are showing an unusual and commendable regard for the opinions of their constituents, if we are to believe the press reporter of the legislative proceedings, who states that the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wallace, authorizing the election of a Judge of Nisi Prius in October next, still remains in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and that the Philadelphia Senators desire an expression of opinion before taking action. Our opinion is that if the two additional judges of the Supreme Court are created, as has been proposed there will be no absolute necessity for a new Nisi Prius Judge, and that it is more advantageous to leave the Nisi Prius business in the hands of the Judges of the Supreme Court than to create a supplementary Judge. We hope that this will aid to some extent in relieving the perplexities of the Senators from Philadelphia, and that they will now see that it is their plain duty to give their aid and influence to the bill for the enlargement of the Supreme Court by the authorization of two more judges.

OBITUARY.

Horace Binney, Jr., Esq.

This community has sustained by the hand of death a loss of more than usual severity, in the person of Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., who died last evening at his residence on Sixth street, below Walnut, after a severe illness of only two weeks' duration, brought on a paralytic stroke. The deceased was the son of Horace Binney, Sr., whose name has been intimately associated with the history of Philadelphia from the opening of the century. Mr. Binney, Sr., was born in this city in the year 1780, and is now in his ninety-first year. He long since retired from public life, after having held for years the position of one of the most eminent jurists of the country, serving also as a director of the old United States Bank, a member of the State Legislature, and a Representative in Congress, and having been one of the first and foremost in the ranks of that courageous band of men who strove against the accursed institution of slavery in the days when it required more than an ordinary share of courage and humanity to assail it. And now, at the venerable age of ninety years, he is called upon to follow to the grave a son who had himself almost attained the allotted threescore years and ten, and whose long public and private career has cast no reproach upon the honorable name which was not the least of his inheritances.

Horace Binney, Jr., was born in this city in the year 1808, and had therefore completed his sixty-first year at the time of his death. After receiving a thorough preparatory education, he entered Yale College in 1824, and graduated in 1828 with the highest honors. The eminent success already achieved by his father at the bar naturally fixed his choice upon the same calling, and immediately after leaving college the deceased became a law student in the office of his father. On being admitted to the bar he soon attained an enviable position, his practice being confined for the most part to the consultations of the office, but his knowledge of the most intricate branches of the law and his soundness of judgment gave great credit to his opinions, and laid the foundation of a large and lucrative practice.

In the earlier portion of his career the deceased took an active part in political affairs, being one of the most prominent members of the now dismembered Whig party of the city. Previous to the consolidation of the surrounding districts with the old city, he served for some years as a member of Select Council, and by his ability, integrity, and public spirit contributed in no small degree to the high reputation which our municipal government enjoyed in those days. When, however, the city gave a helping hand to the enterprises of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by becoming a liberal subscriber to its stock, Mr. Binney withdrew from the arena of local politics. As a member of Select Council, he had earnestly opposed this measure from the start, and its consummation, in 1848, was the occasion of his retirement from that body, and the devotion of his entire time and energies thereafter to the duties of his profession.

The outbreak of the Rebellion recalled Mr. Binney to an active participation in public affairs. He gave all his energies to the support of the Government, and was forward in all the principal movements for strengthening the cause of the Union which originated in this locality. On July 30, 1861, he was appointed a member of the Sanitary Commission, which, organized less than two months before, contributed so much towards the health and comfort of the loyal armies, being the first and most representative man who became associated with this noble work in Philadelphia, and devoting a large share of his time and means to the furtherance of its laudable objects. He served as President of the Pennsylvania branch of the Commission, and in that capacity was the director of its labors in this State. Mr. Binney was likewise one of the founders of the Union League Club, serving as a Vice-President until the last election for officers, when he was promoted to the position of President, as successor to J. Gillingham Fell, Esq., holding that office at the time of his death. As a fitting tribute to his public and private worth, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the League is called for this evening, to take action upon his demise, and the League House has been heavily draped in mourning and the flag placed at half-mast, where it will remain until after his funeral.

Mr. Binney was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years past has been regularly sent to the conventions of this diocese as a lay delegate, being present in that capacity and as active and zealous as usual at the last convention. In all the relations of life, he was a man who combined in an unusual degree the noblest elements of manhood, earnest, active, enterprising, gifted with as rare qualities of head as of heart, and above all, characterized by a degree of uprightness in all his dealings with his fellow-men which commanded the confidence and respect, not only of those who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance and friendship, but of the community at large. He leaves behind him quite a large family, embracing both sons and daughters, among the former being one bearing the same name as himself, who acquired an honorable distinction and rose to the rank of major in the army during the war, and who has since devoted his time, with fair promise, to the profession in which the name of Horace Binney has for two generations held such a high and merited rank.

Ex-Judge James Moncrief.

The death of the Hon. James Moncrief, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of New York, which occurred on the 1st inst., is another sad inroad to the legal profession, which will sincerely mourn his loss, while to his numerous friends and admirers, whose hearts are sad and stricken, his loss is irreparable. He was born in the State of Ohio, Harrison county, on Sept. 16, 1823, of Scotch descent (not in Ireland, as stated in the N. Y. *World* of the 3d inst.). At the early age of fourteen years he entered the law office of General Philip S. Crooke, at that time of New York. At the age of twenty-one he became a partner of the late Daniel B. Tallmadge, after whose death, from recommendations received from Mr. Charles O'Conor and others, he received as partner the Hon. John H. McCunn. At the age of twenty-five he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Washington. At the general election in November, 1858, he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, caused by the decease of Chief Justice Duer. He took his seat as Judge on the 1st of December, 1858. At the general election in November, 1859, he was re-elected for the full term of six years, from January 1, 1860, which terms he served honorably and uprightly, with his own peculiar high-toned dignity and fidelity of purpose.

In 1867 he was nominated as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, but declined the nomination. In the death of James Moncrief the whole community may well mourn, stricken down as he was in the prime of his days and in the full vigor of his manhood, possessed with those rare and high qualifications for usefulness so much needed in these degenerate times. Possessing talent of a high order, with a well-balanced mind, great clearness of comprehension, a fine discriminating judgment, retentive memory, and a highly-cultivated and well-stored intellect, with the strictest honesty and morality, noblest generosity, coupled with fine conversational powers and great natural ease and grace of manner, rendered him at once a model Judge, an able and learned lawyer and wise counsellor. As a citizen and friend he was accessible and exceedingly courteous, possessing the dignity of a high-toned gentleman with the gentle and delicate sensibilities of a woman. Eminent as James Moncrief was as judge, scholar, and counsel, or in any or all of the various positions in social life, he stood out more eminently as a pattern son and child. Losing his loved father in infancy, at the early age of 14, he determined to help himself, and from that time to that of his mother's death he endeavored to fill his father's place by securing domestic happiness and maintaining the family circle, providing every comfort which money could supply, and watching over her as he would the tenderest plant, never, as he said a few weeks before his death, allowing her to want for anything, but ever anticipating her slightest wish. This is a lesson which the young men of this day might well aspire to imitate. When death threatened its near approach, in reply to the question if he was happy in its prospects, with perfect composure and confidence he replied that he had no doubt of his acceptance, and that he was going home to join the company of his father and mother. When the last moments came he gently slept the sleep which knows no waking.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

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Nearly every member of the company employed in the east. Full particulars in Sunday papers. 2 4t

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 15.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 4 tf

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.
At the meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were elected:—
SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
EDWARD B. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro tem.
Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No. 421 WALNUT Street, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.
1 26 wfm6t SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA
The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
As there are several shares on which the annual dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the charter and laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next.
Annual dues for 1870 reduced to FIVE DOLLARS.
GEORGE F. MOULTON, Secretary.
February 1, 1870. 2 1 tufs 3t*

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 29 No. 11 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
9 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.
Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides.
It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle, Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle.
The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique and English Lastings, pass over Seams or Turn Corners perfectly.
It will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Quilt, Tuck and Gather.
ALL MACHINES FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE ART.
ALL CABINET FURNITURE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CHASTE DESIGNS.
THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 6

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1034 LOMBARD Street. 11 25 3m

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
STOVE.....$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT.....$5·50 PER TON
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.
STOVE.....$7·25 PER TON
NUT.....$6·75 PER TON
Delivered to any part of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT.
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON HEAPIN
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.....$7
Nut, per ton.....$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 28 1m* J. B. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

"Prince Arthur Will be Present."

At the conclusion of how many announcements I wonder have the above five words figured during the last fortnight! You cannot pick up a newspaper without finding that sneaking little sentence awaiting you at every turn. If you read the locals you perceive that the reporter has taken a "sensation header," so to speak, and plunged headlong into the regal ravine. If you turn your attention to the editorials, the fact annoys you that the editor could not resist the temptation of ringing in some old and cherished jokes. The writers of clothiers' advertisements and kindred topics lavish their finest elaborations upon a *jeu d'esprit* the "nub" of which is the introduction of the royal adolescent's name. If a theatrical agent brings in an advertisement to your paper, the last word he "dings" into your ears are—"Prince Arthur will be present." On Tuesday evening, for the first time, he disappointed the public and failed to come up to time. The *opera bouffe* audience expected him, but their expectations were vain. For three mortal hours their eyes were nailed to the box set apart for him; but he came not. It was tantalizing. It must have been as bad as preparing to suck up a mint julep and to find your straw filled with flies. But you may depend upon it, the audience was none the smaller for the announcement; and the performance was at least as well as it ordinarily is.

Relapsing Fever.

Relapsing fever is neither a fatal nor a fashionable disease. It attacks the poor, those who live in squalor, and whose hopes of worldly happiness are permanently squelched. The doctors say it has been in the city ever since last October, but only within the last fortnight has it prevailed to any unusual extent. It obtains among the tenement-houses and boarding-places known as Starvation Row. It bears some resemblance to typhoid fever, but differs from it in the fact that when the patient is apparently convalescing he is seized with a severe relapse which prostrates him for several weeks. It is an annoying and worrisome rather than a dangerous disease. The first case known in this city occurred in Bellevue Hospital, and there have been about eighty cases altogether. It is cured not so much by medicine as cleanliness, ventilation, good nursing, and good food. Though it is fond of making the poor its victims, it sometimes sticks its claws into the rich.

Young Raymond,

of the *Times*, has been giving a lecture entitled "Across the Continent," in which he amusingly relates his visit to Mormondom. His personal appearance and manners are prepossessing, and he has more geniality than very young men generally know how to make use of. Mr. Raymond is scarcely more than a youth, not yet being twenty-two. His friends, of whom he has and deserves to have plenty, please themselves by finding resemblances between him and his talented and lamented father. His lecture was delivered in the Eastern Branch of the Y. M. C. A., before a large and eminently well-pleased audience.

Water Street Mission.

Suppose, by way of a change, I give you a few statistics in regard to the work done by the Water Street Mission during the year just elapsed. Its number of meetings was three hundred and fourteen; total attendance, twenty-five thousand; number of those who "Rose to be Prayed for," nine hundred; signed the temperance pledge, six hundred and fifty; visitors to the reading-room, six thousand; Bibles given out, one hundred and twenty; Testaments, eight hundred; packages of "good" reading, six hundred and seventy; small volumes, nearly one thousand; homes provided for fallen women (during the past six years), fifty. Several houses whose character is such that women of *no* character live there are visited thrice a week by a missionary lady who reads the Bible to the inmates, and informs them that the mission is ready to help them as soon as *they* are ready to leave off sin. These good works seem like a few grains gathered from a sandy shore, but in the plan of regeneration, as in everything else, every little helps.

Amusements.

Mr. Fox is trying to play "Aminadab Sleek" at the Olympic, but he does not play it well. It is unfair and inartistic to be continually instituting a parallel between the conception of one actor and that of another. Still, when one sees a familiar play acted badly throughout, it is inevitable that he should contrast in his own mind the wretched evening he has been spending with former happy hours, when the *roles* slipped refulgently through the vivifying fingers of actors who were artists. For instance, when last evening I saw Mr. Fox as "Aminadab," Mr. Studley as "Captain Murphy Maguire," Mr. J. K. Mortimer as "Jack Torrens," Mrs. Edward Wright as "Lady Sowerby Creamly," Miss Ida Vernon as "Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine," and Miss Florence Noble as "Mrs. Torrens," it was quite pardonable that I should revert to those bright nights at the old Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, when those parts were assumed respectively by John S. Clarke, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Wheatley, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. John Drew, and Miss Emma Taylor. The business was beautifully done then, but we didn't know what happy times we were having.

Mr. Wheatley, by-the-by, looks old and out of spirits. His wife's recent death weighs heavily upon him, and he has discovered that a fortune of half a million does not necessarily result in happiness. He comes up to town to see Mr. Fechter, between whom and himself he is fond of drawing comparisons, not always to the advantage of that gentleman.

Central Park.

A great many improvements, which will be more perceptible when summer shall have come, have been made at Central Park. Excavations have been made for the Palæontological Museum, where the ichthyosaurus, the hadrosaurus, the loolaps, and the equally well-known "restored" animals will be on exhibition. The Meteorological Observatory is in operation; the Zoological Gardens are "proceeding;" a large drinking-fountain is being erected for horses; the Children's Cottage is completed, and so is the Labyrinth; and an Astronomical Observatory is "talked of."

ALI BABA.

Dinner to Major Gay.

Major Gay, chief of cavalry under General Buell, and a soldier of honorable record throughout the war, was recently reappointed on the recommendation of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and others, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The opportunity was taken by the Stetsons, and made the occasion of an elegant dinner last night to Major Gay, at the Astor House, which was attended by a number of his old army friends. Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, of the Artillery, in behalf of his comrades, presented Major Gay with a full-dress uniform, in a neat and happy little speech, and the evening was enlivened with numerous and apt, but thoroughly informal after-dinner speeches.—*N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 3.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear in Offenbach's operettas of "66," *Lischen and Fritzchen*, and *The Prima Donna of a Night*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *London* will be performed this evening, and also at the matinee to-morrow.

On Monday Mr. Edwin Adams will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will take a benefit this evening, when his new sensational drama of *The Red Light* will be performed.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of *The Black Statue, The Miller and his Men*, and other entertaining performances will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the Lilliputian Ethiopian comedian, General Grant, Jr., will appear this evening, in conjunction with a variety of other amusing features.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will commence a season of seven nights and two matinees at the Academy of Music on Friday, February 11.

THE TWELFTH Grand Annual Exhibition of the pupils of Professor Lewis' Gymnasium will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, February 9.

STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION.—A grand stereopticon exhibition of dissolving views of the Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, tableaux vivants, and shadow pantomimes will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, under the direction of O. H. Willard, Esq. Hassler's Parlor Orchestra will perform some fine musical selections during the evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

PRICE OF GAS REDUCED.—Good news to housekeepers. How about the reduction in the light? Come, gas men, do the fair thing; give us more light, and we won't grumble at the small reduction in the cost. Everything must come down. See the great reduction in the price of fine clothing at No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—We see by Mr. Scott's advertisement that he will sell another collection of Paintings on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, which will be open for exhibition on Monday, 7th inst., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

CALL and see the Parham Family Sewing Machines at No. 704 Chesnut street. Sold on easy monthly payments.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF
In Consequence of
In Consequence of

The extensive alterations we are now making, and the

Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking

During the month of February, we will from this time

Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices

On all our stock, which is still very large and complete, both in

Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
and
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.

Our prices are acknowledged to be lower than any, and in Style and Make we are quite superior.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—HUNTER.—In Germantown, February 3, by the Rev. J. K. Murphey, HOWARD A. STEVENSON to ROSALIE C. HUNTER, daughter of Alexander Allan, all of this city.

TYSON—REEVES.—Thursday, February 3, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, CARROLL S. TYSON to CLARA, daughter of Samuel J. Reeves, Esq.

ZIMMERMAN—THACKARA.—On the 17th of November last, at Puno, Peru, South America, by the Rev. D. Lucas Tora, CHARLES AUGUSTUS ZIMMERMAN, merchant, of Arequipa and ZOILA MARGARITA THACKARA, daughter of J. M. Serrano Thackara, formerly of this city.

DIED.

ENGLE.—At Chester, on the 3d instant, MARY ENGLE, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Chester, Delaware county, on Monday, the 7th instant. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FULMER.—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, Mrs. JANE FULMER, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Nicholas Fulmer, Belmont, Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LOWRY.—On the 1st instant, GEORGE B. LOWRY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Ridge avenue, near Washington lane, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson Cemetery.

PYNE.—On the 3d instant, CATHARINE PYNE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Arthur L. Pyne, No. 117 Rutaw street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WELSH.—On the 3d instant, ELLEN WELSH.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Hunter street, below Eleventh, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

All Issues of Government Securities.

Gold, Stocks, and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS

In this city and all points in the United States and Canadas made with care and promptness.

Union Pacific First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds,

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BOUGHT AND SOLD. 1 26 3m

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

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JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 2m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

INSURANCE

RETURN

OF THE

IMPERIAL FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. Gold $6,975,000 00
Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold $3,021,200 00
Cash market value of each share, $9,033 50 for every $200 50 of paid stock.
Company Incorporated 1803.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total 5,757,672 71

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc $1,056,471 59

United States Branch.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand	$4,813 26
Amount of cash in bank	15,000 00
Unpaid premiums	30,861 21
Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission	80,170 15
United States and other bonds	481,625 59
Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans	56,500 00
Office furniture, etc	5,000 00
Total	$647,975 21

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses in process of adjustment	$83,499 84
Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	18,651 28
	$102,151 12

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received	$632,676 16
Amount of cash from interest	5,599 29
Income from other sources	41,056 21
	$679,331 66

PREVOST & HERRING,

AGENTS,

No. 107 South THIRD Street.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmw6t

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

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Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

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At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373 46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294 76
		$143,668 23
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504 96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,329 06	
		69,927 02
		95 24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144 05	
Fire	32,589 79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911 61	
		$166,645 45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,929 27	
Fire losses	54,615 82	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,792 92	
Return Premiums	10,231 87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,977 65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972 02	
		153,522 65
		$12,823 40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1859	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610 00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650 50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300 00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800 00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800 00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000 00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040 00
Par value	$203,506 00
Market value	$188,935 00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,748 30
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,851 87
Cash in bank	$16,788 44
Cash in drawer	72 28
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300 00
	35,160 72
	$255,695 89

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT,
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JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
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RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 3 9t rp

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES

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Special Agents in Philadelphia for

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Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
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INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE:

No. 921 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869:

Premiums, etc., received	$763,705 21	
Interest received and accrued to Dec. 31, 1869	202,531 99	
		$966,237 20
LOSSES AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR:		
Forty-two losses paid, amounting to	$144,700 00	
Expenses, salaries, advertising, U. S. stamps, etc.	29,214 78	
Rent and taxes, city, State, and national	8,349 46	
Commissions to agents, travelling expenses, medical examiners, services, etc.	101,496 26	
Premiums expired and policies cancelled	31,218 54	
		314,979 07
Surplus		$651,258 13
Capital, December 31, 1868	$2,485,380 00	
Scrip dividends received in reduction of premiums, etc.	108,699 00	
		2,286,730 20
Capital, December 31, 1869, Cash		$2,937,979 33

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

$100,000	U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 loan	$100,000 00
141,000	U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 loan	141,900 00
78,000	U. S. 6 per cent. loan of 1861	79,987 50
25,000	6 per cent. bonds of Pacific Railroad	25,406 25
10,000	Pennsylvania 6 per cent. war loan	10,325 00
180,000	Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free	172,351 12
6,700	Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, short	5,308 00
5,500	Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxed	5,170 00
10,000	Pittsburg 6 per cent. coupon bonds	8,325 00
26,000	Allegheny county 6 per cent. coupon bonds	10,395 00
12,000	Allegheny county 5 per cent. compromise coupon bonds	9,000 00
21,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	20,990 00
30,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2 year 6 per cent. bonds	29,856 25
50,000	Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. bonds, preferred	40,000 00
22,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan	18,450 00
10,000	Harrisburg Railroad Company, bonds	10,700 00
39,000	Canton City 10 per cent. water works bonds	30,000 00
10,000	Louisville City 6 per cent. bonds	7,141 40
30,000	St. Louis City 6 per cent. bonds	25,052 00
1,320	Shares Pennsylvania Railroad stock	58,454 86
260	" Lehigh Coal and Navigation do	18,317 26
200	" Northern Central do	8,325 00
212	" Girard Life Ins. and Trust Co.	5,575 28
100	" Western National Bank stock	6,882 50
209	" Commercial National Bank do	11,054 24
76	" North America National Bank do	10,168 00
100	" Manufacturers' National Bank and stock	2,784 00
80	" Girard National Bank and do.	2,000 00
19	" Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank stock	1,360 00
425	" Corn Exchange National Bank and do	21,250 00
50	" Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis	4,950 50
250	" Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Stock	6,250 00
10,095 73	Ground rents	9,285 22
	Real estate, company's building	74,589 35
	Bonds and mortgages, first liens	963,448 50
	Premium notes secured by policies	634,742 66
	Loans on collaterals	16,070 00
	Balance in hands of agents	42,534 99
	Quarterly payments due company	17,229 33
	Scrip dividends purchased by company, cost	171,351 13
	Interest on stocks, loans, and mortgages account	33,423 61
	Cash on hand and in bank	85,385 16
	Office furniture	3,579 04
	Annuity	300 25
	Amount	$2,971,979 83
	Deduct losses due in 1870	33,000 00
	Amount	$2,937,979 83
	Market value January 1, 1870	$3,094,471 94

At an election held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 3 1870, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees to serve for three years, viz.:—

John G. Brenner,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Benjamin Coates,	William H. Kern,
Richard S. Newbold,	James Euston,
James B. McFarland,	Edward M. Needles.
William P. Hacker,	

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 17th instant, the following officers were duly elected:—

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Henry C. Howell was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Samuel C. Huey to the Presidency.

The Board have declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. upon the premium paid in 1869, on all policies in force December 31, 1869, and have decided to receive the scrip certificates of the year 1867 in reduction of premiums as they mature.

TRUSTEES.

Theophilus Paulding,	John G. Brenner,
Edmund A. Souder,	Benjamin Coates,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Richard S. Newbold,
Henry C. Townsend,	James B. McFarland,
Thomas W. Davis,	William P. Hacker,
Joseph M. P. Price,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Samuel A. Bispham,	William H. Kern,
Rodolphus Kent,	James Euston,
Samuel J. Christian,	Edward M. Needles,
James C. Fease,	Charles Watson,
Warner M. Rasin,	Ellwood Johnson,
Frederic A. Hoyt,	John G. Reppller,
Henry G. Howell,	John A. Needles, Balt.
Christian J. Hoffman,	

SOLICITOR,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., 1415 Walnut street.

In attendance at the office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M. daily.

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. HORNOR,
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Manor Farm," a religious tale for young people, by M. C. Phillpotts. The same house sends us the February numbers of *Good Words; Good Words for the Young;* and *The Sunday Magazine.* These publications are, as usual, finely illustrated by some of the best English draughtsmen of the day, and they are filled with good wholesome literary matter that recommends them in the highest manner for family reading. Unlike many publications with a professedly moral and religious object, these magazines seldom degenerate into mere dogmatism, but the object of the editors appears to be to make them really interesting and attractive to young readers, who are too often repulsed by the well-meant efforts of those who attempt to furnish them with literature that will inspire thoughts and teach lessons of virtue and religion. It is to this characteristic that their popularity is attributable, for young people are never repulsed by religious teachings unless the teachers make religion repulsive.

—We have received from Messrs. Turner & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, a neat little pamphlet published by them, entitled "The United States Mint," and written by Colonel William M. Runkel, which gives a very thorough description of an institution of which but little is known. Here we have in a book of sixteen pages all that is really worth knowing of our Mint. The author gives us first a brief but excellent history of the institution, and then follows up the deposit of the crude gold or silver, into the melting-rooms, assay and refining departments, and rolling-room, until it gets into the coining presses, and is delivered over into the hands of the Treasurer for payment to the depositor. Every other department in the institution is described so tersely and clearly that the dullest mind can comprehend. Hard scientific names are dispensed with, and the chemical processes through which the precious metals must pass are rendered intelligible by the use of plain terms, instead of difficult technical names. The book is printed on beautifully tinted paper, in the best style of the typographical art, and reflects great credit upon its author for supplying a want long needed. Price 25 cents.

—From the same house we have received *Appleton's Journal* and *Our Boys and Girls* for February 12, and *The Transatlantic* for February 15. This last named periodical, which is fast winning its way to favor, is made up of excellent selections from the best foreign magazines and reviews.

—The American Sunday School Union sends us "The Broken Rein" and "Perverse Pussy," a couple of religious stories suitable for Sunday School libraries.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Planter's Northern Bride," the seventh volume of the complete edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's works now in course of publication by their house. This story is said to give many of the incidents of Mrs. Hentz's childhood, and it is among the most interesting of her numerous works.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Only Herself," a new and interesting novel of English society, by Annie Thomas. Published by Harper & Brothers.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for February gives as a specimen an attractive picture entitled "Blowing Bubbles," by M. W. Griswold, of Columbus, Ohio. This is the prize *genre* picture for which a gold medal was awarded last November. *The Photographer* is filled with excellent articles that will be appreciated by photographers and all who are interested in the photographic art.

—*The Penn Monthly* for February is an improvement over the January number, and it presents a series of well-written articles that are creditable to their authors and to the editors. This magazine is conducted by graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, and it is designed particularly to make the public acquainted with the literary merits of that institution.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for February, has a first-rate series of practical and scientific articles selected from the best European engineering publications, all of which are of interest and utility to those who are engaged in engineering pursuits. The leading article is from *The Army and Navy Journal*, and is descriptive of the Spanish gunboats recently constructed in New York. This paper is illustrated by a section of the twin screw engines designed for these vessels by Captain John Ericsson.

—*Good Health* for February presents a series of excellent papers on sanitary subjects from the pens of physicians of America. Published by Alexander Moore, No. 21 Franklin street, Boston.

Irish Juries.

"Cornelius O'Dowd," in the last *Blackwood*, in an article about Irish juries, discusses the various issues that must or do influence the verdict of a juryman in Ireland. Not only will patriotic and ethical motives influence the mind of the Irish juryman, but he must bethink very seriously what shape the public opinion will assume when the verdict is pronounced:—"If the crime be what the cant of the day calls 'agrarian,' that is, if the tenure of land enters in any way into the history of the offense, no great discernment is required to guess how popular feeling will incline; and the juryman who is burdened with a conscience, and feels the solemn obligation of an oath, has to bethink him how far he lives from the police-barrack—whether it be the season of long nights and dark ones—how many near relations the prisoner has—what their characters are—whether the gun he saw one of the family shooting crows with has a flint or a percussion lock, and where they usually buy their powder. These are not strictly evidence on the trial, but, let me tell you, they will hold a very considerable space in the mind of the juryman notwithstanding; and, with the best possible inclination to acquit himself honestly and faithfully, he will think of that long mountain road he has to travel after he leaves the court house, and how little daylight will be left by the time he reaches that lonesome bit where the stone-pines throw their shadows over the path." As illustrating the influences of purely extraneous matters upon these juries, O'Dowd relates the following anecdote:—"'How could you have the conscience to give forty thousand pounds damages in that seduction case?' was the question put to the foreman of the jury who tried the celebrated Brandon issue, where the defendant was an English peer. 'Begorra, it was a fine thing to bring all that money into Ireland!' was the answer. And against such patriotic devotion what is to be said? 'So you found him not guilty?' cried another, when a palpable murderer was acquitted in defiance of the evidence and the distinct direction of the judge—'you found him not guilty?' 'By my conscience, I did,' was the reply of the juryman, 'I'd like to see myself hang him, and he the last life in my lease!"

The Ballet Girls of Paris.

I made the acquaintance, not long since, of a dashing young Frenchman, who, with a very fair stock of brains and very good heart, yet was foolish enough to plume himself on being "a man about town." He was possessed of good looks and a reasonable fortune, was inveterately lazy, and just about as moral as Frenchmen on the average are. The intimacy with which that fellow knew Paris, from palace to garret, was wonderful; and I managed, during the brief period I was accidentally thrown with him, to glean much of which I was not informed before.

Among other haunts Paul was especially fond of the green-room and its divinities. His position and money gave him ready access to them; and I implicitly believe that he was on easy terms with half the ballet-corps of the metropolis. It was his description of these ballet-girls, their profession, their mode of life, their character, and their training, which particularly struck me; and he so freely imparted his information that I have quite a stock of it in my head, which I am anxious to put to paper. Well, thanks to Monsieur Paul, I arrived at the knowledge of this fact, that the Paris ballet-girls, in their motives for pursuing the saltatory art, in their mode of life, in their characters, and in their morals, are as various as all the rest of laboring and ambitious mankind; that virtue and good motives are not wanting, though they are vastly overweighed by their opposites; and that in each ballet girl there is an individual, different life quite recognizable from all the others. It is a mistake, it appears, to consider the ballet-girls as usually ignorant and low-born; many are very decently educated, the children of "poor, but respectable parents," and very few have been born so low in life as to have been set to manual labor; so that their company—though, if a man has any notions of morality at all (which many Frenchmen have not), it is excessively corrupting—is not always coarse or unrelieved by the graces of wit and sprightly conversation. One has her villa at Montreuil, another her cottage in Switzerland, where they pass the summer months and indulge in romantic retirement with their lovers—for all have lovers. Among the gay and brilliant throng which one sees on the afternoon of a spring or summer day, whirling in every sort of vehicle up and down the Champs Elysees, and in and out among the enchanting paths of the Bois de Boulogne, many are actresses and dancers, who rival the first ladies of Paris in dress and equipage, and who fearlessly brave the sneers of the *beau-monde* in thus mixing with them in the democratic pleasures of riding. They may be seen, too, on their "off-nights," seated, in all the glory of satin and peach and rouge, in the stage-boxes of other theatres, smiling graciously on their sister performers on the stage, and aiming their mother-of-pearl lorgnettes at the more striking figures of the audience before them. They are prominent at the races and reviews, always paying well for the best places, and always appearing in the very top of the fashion. They are careless and reckless in money matters; their generous salaries melt as fast as they come, and their lovers seldom issue from the connection without very material loss of fortune.

Paul told me of one who had, six or eight years ago, been one of the wildest and most reckless of her order, who was now a very proper landlady of thirty, keeps a highly respectable hotel in the region of the Chaussee d'Antin, and sticks smartly to her new vocation.

"No one would ever guess," said he, "that she had ever been anything except the keeper of an hotel."

Another, after a career of dissipation and prodigal expenditure, had all of a sudden been dismissed from her theatre for careless dancing, and married a young mercer, who had long tried to get her, settling steadily down to the assistance of her husband in his business.

But these cases are very rare; the usual road of these poor creatures after their day of success is a very steep inclined plane; they commit suicide, or become inebriates, or insane, or adopt the worst of all professions. I have myself seen a poor old woman, long crazed, feeble in body, going about the streets with a guitar which had lost all its strings but one, and singing, in a horribly cracked voice, snatches of the old songs of forty years ago. She was once, they tell me, a renowned singer in Paris, and sung more than once before old King Charles the Tenth in the Tuileries; had led a dissipated and reckless life; had lost her reason; and now imagined herself still the favorite of the multitude, and the songs she sings the delight of all who hear them. People give her a sou here and there, and pass pitying on; and the moving wreck still fails to warn the other thoughtless ones from the rock on which it shattered. Many of these actresses and *danseuses* come to the ground "gently." They avoid the abyss of utter destruction, and yet do not have to find another way of getting a livelihood. It is mostly the very proud and sensitive who, like Lucifer, fall utterly. But some who have enjoyed a first-class reputation, and have been the heroines of the Paris stage, see the foolishness of that pride which destroys and when their star is dimmed, and others take their wonted place, do not rush off in despair and kill themselves or plunge in degradation. These, looking at their position in a commonsense way, when they have to give up the best places, take the best they can get, keeping steadily at their profession. For instance, the principal actress of a threatre becomes a trifle *passee*, a rival comes along, and she is ousted. Well, if she is one of the sensible sort of whom I speak, she goes out into one of the provincial French cities, plays the first-class *roles* to which she has become accustomed in Paris, and is announced as the "distinguished Madame Soandso, from such a Paris theatre."

On her past reputation she is able to keep up an excellent series of engagements in the provincial theatres; and she has now come to learn the necessity of saving, and is quietly laying by a comfortable "pile" for a rainy day. When the "distinguished-artist-from-Paris" dodge is "played out," she descends to the second-rate parts in the plays, becomes, perhaps, the regular *attache* of a provincial theatre; until, when she has drawn at last into the broad proportions and matronly air of middle age, we find her taking such parts as the "mother of the family," "the maiden aunt," "the pompous housekeeper," or "the tyrannical head milliner," in fact, the *roles* of the "old women." Thus, as I said, she falls to the ground from her once dazzling height easily, hardly perceiving the gradual downward steps, and very reasonably satisfied with her well-filled bank account, the preservation of her health and her profession.—*London Society.*

De Quincey.

Not a writer of recent times is oftener read by men of letters who seek to rise above the laxities of ephemeral workmanship; not a writer in the language is more worthy of devout scrutiny by him who would master the resources of that rhetoric which can be acquired by study. Gifted with brilliant powers as a thinker, and more variously learned than any literary artist of his time, De Quincey was disproportionately endowed with the faculty of expression. Even in the narrow world of the nursery, with no other audience than the wayward brother who smote him with awe, and the young sister to whom his passionate rhetoric has given an immortality in literature, the dreamy boy found language an instrument of miraculous power. Afterwards he studied all its rhetorical resources with a keener eye for the devices by which its riches might be unveiled, than any other student of whom our literary annals present a token. Hence, if his frequent seasons of literary debility permitted him to be criminally feeble and trivial, he has left passages which, in structural perfection of sentence, in command over all the resources of the English tongue, in a marriage of rhythmical and impassioned music with a logical accuracy of thought and a Greek-like propriety of phrase, can scarcely be excelled in the literature of England. At his best, De Quincey has no superior as a stylist. His rhetoric is separated from that of Macaulay by all the distance which cuts off the mechanically regular patterns of the old silk fabrics from those which now glow with the form of flower and living thing. And it is the comparatively defective character of De Quincey's mind that has contributed to make him pre-eminent as a rhetorician, and to give him a first place among the teachers of expression. Since the richness and fertility of his thought do not equal the richness and fertility of his language, the style seems to stand out from the page like a bas-relief, and to claim study for its own sake. It presents the student with palpable models. It challenges dissection, and seems to submit itself to the dissecting knife. It reveals the artist in the act of working, ostentatiously proud of his skill, and inviting a crowd of gazing eyes.

Unlike Opie, De Quincey would not say that he mixed his colors with "brains," but could tell the exact components of each tint. Unlike those painters who can give no reason why they work in a particular fashion, and who lay tint on tint at the mandate of a mysterious instinct, De Quincey could offer a philosophical reason for the choice of each word, for the architectural structure of each clause. He was guided by the dictate of the conscious analytical faculty. Even in his highest flights he was ever a rhetorician. Even in tracing with magnificent power the lineaments worn by the "Three Ladies of Sorrow," he did not rise above the tyranny of rhetorical rules: he did not emancipate himself from the rigidity of the schools; nor could he free the reader's mind from the idea that the rhetoric was indebted for a share of its passion and its beauty to the touch of some mechanism which, although wonderful and mysterious in its power, was mechanism still. Hence, De Quincey forever dwells in the second hierarchy of letters. But, we repeat, he is for that very reason a more potent master of what is technically called Style than writers of more ethereal genius, and a better teacher of rhetoric even than the masters of literature themselves. That is the reason why his name is oftener cited in the literary schools than the names of loftier intellects.

On the other hand, by that great reading public which is but imperfectly acquainted with the technical merits of literary art, and has but a feeble interest in artistic methods, De Quincey is read with less enthusiasm. In this respect he may be classed with Landor. Landor's prose, it is true, lacked some of the qualities which lend to that of De Quincey its potency of charm. It has neither his variety and richness of hue, nor his power of falling into a conversational ease, or of rising into a Miltonic rapture. But it has terseness, point, and polish beyond any other prose in the language. If not exempt from the artificial air which clings to all academic styles, it is at least an academic style of the highest rank. Had England such an Academy as that of France, it is the style of the "Imaginary Conversations" that would be singled out for the highest eulogy. It is, indeed, the only English which we can place into competition with the French of Paul Louis Courier. With all their faults, Landor and De Quincey are the most perfect prose writers of modern England.

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JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
1 19] Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 3⅛ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3½ by 8¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, style, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,160,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
2 25 JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
1 19 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross.*

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN M'ARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 340 feet, the truss spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties in an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25tuf6t President of the Commission.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tf18

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A GOOD STORY.

w Rev. J. Hyatt Smith Chased a Locomotive.

The following story is told by Rev. J. Hyatt mith:—

We stopped at Syracuse, N. Y., for dinner. You remember the railroad depot, centrally situated, with its eastern and western entrances exactly alike—as much so as the two edds of a car. After we had dined the depot master informed me that we had seventeen minutes to spare before the departure of the Eastern train. This, thought I, will give me an opportunity to see the city and a glorious chance for a smoke, provided a clergyman could be tempted into such a piece of wasteful and worldly amusement. I sauntered forth, and, after an absence of exactly thirteen minutes, having enjoyed a delightful and soothing stroll, I was leisurely returning, watch in hand, when, to my sudden astonishment, I beheld the train slowly gliding out at the other end of the depot, and increasing its speed at every puff of its gigantic locomotive.

Here, indeed, was a "call" that admitted of neither correspondence nor delay; there was no time for "taking it into consideration." So, without conferring with flesh and blood, I put off like a sky-rocket with a double fuse. For a moment I thought I had it all my own way; I thought I was gaining ground, although I knew I was losing wind. I was encouraged in the race by sundry helpful fellows who kept crying out as I passed, "Go it; gaiters!" "Plucky boy!" "*He*, ain't left, O no!" and other well-meaning and benignant exhortations. Though they intended, perhaps, helping me over the course, I found that the more they shouted the less inclined I was to run, and the more decidedly did the locomotive make terrible headway against me. To give up the chase; to submit to the chagrin of being left; to lose my party and my passage; to meet with disappointment and not to meet with friends, all this was bad enough; but the thought of encountering, all the way back to the depot, that line of interested individuals who with their cheering exclamations had so feelingly encouraged me on my outward journey, this was the bitterest pill in this unexpected dose.

But it must be done; so tapering off gradually I gave up the contest and turned back to meet my fate, and—if I could find him—the depot master whose blundering statements were the cause of all my trouble. Without search that individual advanced to greet me with the bland recognition of a fact that no one could well deny. "Well, you got left, did you?" I replied only with the resentment of a "silencing eye." If I looked as I tried to look, my photograph taken at that instant would hardly be chosen to grace an album gallery of "eminent divines." Several by-standers seeking information, asked, with a show of confidential interest in my case, on what wise the thing had happened? and others, wishing "to point a moral," advised me to be on hand a little earlier next time. With returning breath, relief and words came together, and I squarely charged the railroad official with all the blame. I spoke of his incompetency in no measured terms, recalling how, that after I had placed my party in the car he had assured me that there were full seventeen minutes to spare before the train went out; "while here," said I, with a triumphant exhibition of my watch, "the seventeen minutes are even now barely up, and yet the train is gone and out of sight."

After no little hot shot cast back and forth, with the usual variations and final perorations of "you did and you didn't," "you're another," etc., I asked him whether I would be risking another chance of being left if I depended upon him to give me the exact hour of the departure of the next Eastern train. "Eastern!" exclaimed he. "Yes, Eastern," I replied, with a decidedly upward and sarcastic inflection. "Why," quoth he, "the train you've just been chasing with such good luck wasn't an Eastern train, but the Western express!" With much and interesting confusion and excitement, I stammered out, "Then where in Joppa is the Eastern train?" "Why, there it is," replied he, "just getting under way at the other end of the depot; leg it, or you'll lose that." If ever I made Dexter time, I made it then. I passed right through the depot like the wind. I felt as if I was all legs. One glance, however, at the rear door of the last car as I was nearing it came near being too much for me. I discovered the group of my lost friends, whose forms and faces seemed bursting with poorly suppressed and ill-timed mirth.

As I reached safely the platform, the fire that opened upon me could only be equalled for its merciless effect by the fire in the rear, from which I had providentially fled. I heard jibes, and jokes, and jeers. I heard the hoarse laughter of full-chested men, the hysterical efforts of mirth-exhausted women. They had all witnessed my chase after the wrong train; now fearful lest, indeed, I should overtake it, and then rejoiced at my evident lack of what jockeys call "bottom" as my speed began to slacken and my chances with the locomotive began to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." They had witnessed the "blowing up" administered to the depot master, the strange procrastination in starting for the right train, until at length it had actually started and I had entered upon a second "stern chase." Then they feared I was left again, as they looked with breathless interest at the unequal contest of legs versus a locomotive. They had witnessed my final triumph, but how gracefully I was welcomed, and with what feelings I received their peculiar congratulations, I leave my hearers to imagine.

Left-hand Gloves.

We glean, from "Pictures of Hungarian Life," the following amusing sketch of a Pesth glove-maker:—"We had been purchasing some gloves, one morning, in the Schlangengasse, when the shopman, a Jew, producing a packet which he proceeded to open, asked if he could not tempt us to make a capital bargain. 'I could sell you these so cheap,' he said, 'if you were only fortunate enough to want one glove instead of two, for they are all for one hand; but I see, alas! that, like so many others to whom I have offered them, you are none of you maimed.'

"'That is a singular cause for regret, certainly; but what in the name of folly ever induced you to enter into such a sinister speculation? Why did you make a lot of odd gloves?'

"'It was not I, gracious sir, who made them odd. *I* made them even enough; it was a *bizarre* countryman of yours, a milord Anglais, who deprived these gloves of their better halves.'

"'No doubt an officer, who had honorably earned an empty sleeve.'

"'Not he, gracious sir; he was too indolent to have got himself into that scrape. He had two hands, and very fine and white they were, just such as a milord's should be; and he wore a magnificent diamond ring on the fourth finger of his left hand—thunder and lightning! what a ring that was! Now, whether it was to show the hand, or to show the ring, or because, as he said, it was quite trouble enough to put on one glove, he never wore one on that hand, and, whenever he supplied himself, it was his custom to tear off the left ends and leave them on the counter, and, of course, I collected them, for you never know how a thing may come in. Now, gracious, sir, isn't it heart-breaking to see such beautiful gloves as these all wasted?'

"'Why don't you get right hands made to them?'

"'Can't, sir; they won't do any thing out of the usual way, and would charge me just the same for the odd gloves as for pairs.'

"'But you have been paid for them?'

"'Oh, yes; but I should like to turn such an opportunity to account if I could, and there must be lots of people, if one could only meet with them, who would be glad to take them off my hands—'

"'And put them on their own? No doubt; now we can perhaps put you in the way of doing a little business; that is, we could have done so had we known of this singular story yesterday—only yesterday! There was a gentleman dining at the Redoute, at the next table to ours, who ate his dinner with the help of his left hand only.

"'You don't say so? Dear me! Do you think, gracious sir, he will dine there again to-day?'

"'Can't imagine; but, even if he did, it would be a somewhat delicate matter to introduce to a stranger; challenges have been known to arise out of much slighter causes of offense.'

"'Well, perhaps that would be hardly worth while; though, after all, you would have by much the advantage, having two hands to his one.'

"'Thank you; we are none of us pugnaciously disposed, even under the promising circumstances you point out.'

"'Suppose I went there myself, or, better still, that I inquired of the waiter where this one-handed gentleman lived?'

"'That seems the most sensible idea that has occurred to you yet; and you might perhaps thus succeed in ridding yourself of the five-fingered phantoms which appear to haunt your repose.'

"'Depend upon it, now your graciousness has put me on the track, I shall follow up the game; in the meantime, I thank you, and I kiss your *hands*.'

"So we turned on our way, hoping that the interview might result in rescuing the unfortunate glove-seller from an impending monomania; here was certainly an instance of what Kingsley calls 'the left-handedness of human affairs.'"

The Council and the Church.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

While Protestants may well afford to view with indifference the preliminary arrangements of the Council of the Vatican, or, at least, are stirred only with the curiosity which attends the expectation of a rare pageant, there can be no doubt that to Catholics of every school they are fraught with vital significance. The glimpses which newspaper correspondents are able to obtain through the screen in St. Peter's, which veils the Holy Father from the vulgar eye, reveals furious dissension already broken out between the parties who are met to proclaim an everlasting unity of faith. It would seem that several sharp debates and some tolerably close divisions have taken place on the mere questions as to the method of procedure and the liberty of discussion. The several leaders are collecting and disciplining their forces, and our familiar institution of the parliamentary "whip" will soon be in full exercise under the shadow of the Capitol. But the combat is joined thus early not out of mere party jealousy, but because the whole policy of the ruling faction forms one progressive whole. The final object is the utter crushing of free thought within the Church; for this end they desire the syllabus to become an article of absolute faith, and demand the power to supplement it when necessary by a fresh issue *ad hoc* of infallible decrees. The dogmatic assertion of the Pope's infallibility is the means to this end. In order to secure possession of that engine, they introduce arrangements of the business of the Council which shall restrict it to the discussion of what the Pope proposes.

To silence counter-suggestions they insist on his right to fix regulations and to nominate committees who shall examine and either sanction for consideration or absolutely prohibit any independent motions. By carrying these rules they expect to secure the basis for the whole structure they desire to raise. And because the Liberal party and the Episcopal party see that this is the case, they combine to resist what they assert to be infractions of the right of the Council and assumptions of authority which the Pope has not yet obtained. They combat the system in its first stages, because they see that if these are won the dogma of Papal infallibility, with all its consequences, is as good as carried.

Nor let us suppose that this dogma is alone or chiefly what is dreaded. Taken abstractly it would add strength and consistency to the position of the Church, and would facilitate the accession of new converts to its creed. To vest in one individual the power of defining the Catholic faith would typify and express more vividly than ever that unity and authority which are the highest claims of the Catholic Church to universal veneration. In its struggles with the outside world, whether of rulers or of controversialists, the Church would be able, with new dignity, to take its stand on the principles which its actual head might lay down to meet new cases, which were never foreseen by ancient councils of fathers. Whoever is drawn to Rome by the tremblings of his own spirit, by the sense of doubt, and by the longing for conviction, would be doubly drawn by the assurance that on all open questions there was one supreme guide, actually living, frequently speaking, who could settle every point beyond cavil with a word. Nearly all the new converts, with Archbishop Manning at their head, are thus, by the constitution of their minds, ardent partisans of the proposed dogma, and what charms them would doubtless charm all of like character who are still outside the fold. But while these are the obvious advantages which commend the dogma to acceptance, there is a terrible danger behind. When the Pope is made infallible, what will he say? The present Pontiff has issued the syllabus, and pronounced the Virgin's conception immaculate; but what may he do after he is freed from every restraint? What may any other Pope do? What may a half sane Pope do? What might a heretical Pope do? A flood of questions like these must flow in upon the mind of every reflecting Catholic before he brings himself to declare that the express inspiration of the Holy Ghost has moved every bull in times past, and will move every bull in times to come; before he professes that he will believe and follow implicitly and undoubtingly every word that may have issued or may yet issue from whosoever sits in St. Peter's chair. The past, indeed, is in some parts bad enough to get over, but the future is terrible to anticipate. The Bishop of Orleans himself has explained away the Syllabus to mean nothing; but what if an infallible Pope were to pronounce his explanation entirely wrong, and to require him to recant it and to take the words in their hardest sense? And the mind that conceived the Syllabus is evidently capable of yet stronger denunciations of everything that offends it. It is a fearful corner for rational beings to be driven into, and we must not wonder that those members of the council who are rational fight as for life against so remorseless a conqueror.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Railline. 1 8 1mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10tf General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held last evening, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. Owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary, the Rev. W. Grier Hibler was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* The usual routine business was transacted. The report of the Treasurer of the society, which should have been presented at the January meeting, was read, and referred to the Finance Committee to audit. It was a very full document, and carefully prepared, showing the estimated expenses and receipts for the ensuing fiscal year. Mr. Hibler, from the committee to procure a room for the society, reported that he had advertised in the *Ledger*, and had received a number of answers thereto, which were communicated by him, but the society was of the opinion that the rent in each case was too much for it to pay. On motion, the committee was continued. A number of valuable donations to the library of the society were received, among which were:—

From the London Numismatic Society, the Numismatic Chronicle.

From Alfred Sandham, Esq., Montreal, Canada, the History of Canadian Coins and Tokens.

From J. N. T. Levick, Esq., the New York Society's Numismatic Journal.

From C. H. Hart, Esq., a number of pamphlets, European and Gentleman's Magazines, Smithsonian Report for 1868, Addresses on the Death of Thaddeus Stevens, etc.

From Henry Phillips, Jr., a number of Almanacs and miscellaneous pamphlets.

From the Chevalier Damiano Muoni, of Milan, Italy, a number of interesting pamphlets by himself on subjects connected with Italian archæology.

From the Societe d'Ethmographie, Paris, a resume of its objects and wants.

Mr. William Duane, V. P., presented to the cabinet of the society a number of specimens of brass and copper Chinese and East India coinage.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an article relative to a recent alleged discovery of human remains at Potosi, Wisconsin, and read a letter thereon from the editor of the Dubuque *Times*, promising further particulars in the future.

A communication was read to the society from Lock Haven, Pa., from a person offering to sell what he considered a coin of the time of Romulus and Remus. But the society declined to purchase, knowing it, from its description, to be only a common jetton. No coinage existed at so early a date, and certainly no coin of that description was ever made or issued. It is a very common thing for the possessor of "jettons" or "spiel munze" to think that they have a coin of the monarch or person whose image is impressed thereon. A collection of "spiel munze" would be of itself an interesting study. A number of letters were read of no general interest.

Dr. Horner, of Virginia, made an interesting verbal communication relative to the early history of the Blair and Braxton families of Virginia, exhibiting a tress of flaxen hair taken from the head of Jean Blair in 1769. He exhibited some memoranda of a Miss Braxton, showing how fond of gaming the ladies of the last century were. It was a book in which she regularly entered the moneys won by herself at billiards and games of cards. He also adverted to the non-existence of the Virginia Historical Society, and of a Professorship of Theology in the University of Virginia, of the ashes of General Washington, of the decayed state of William and Mary College, of the scientific claims of Matthew F. Maury, of Indian relics discovered by himself in Florida, and of the lately awarded Rumford prize. The Doctor's remarks were listened to with considerable interest, as deserved by his subjects.

Messrs. Andrew Boyd, of Albany, N. Y., W. H. Herndon, of Springfield, Ill., and Rev. M. L. Stover, of Gettysburg, Pa., were elected corresponding members. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., was elected an honorary member, and James S. Murphy, Esq., was elected a resident member.

A number of propositions for membership were submitted to the society to be acted upon at the next meeting. The rough minutes were read, and the society adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MORRIS.—On Wednesday afternoon the remains of Captain Joshua Morris were interred at Lafayette Cemetery. Captain Morris came here some weeks ago in command of the British bark Mary Lowerison, having his family with him. He was suddenly struck down with typhoid fever, and was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital by the British Consul. His son, a lad of 16 years, was also taken ill and sent to the same institution. Mrs. Morris was obliged to leave the ship with a babe in her arms, which was not likely to live, and she daily expecting the birth of another.

The sudden distress that overtook this family was truly heart-rending. The father became delirious, seized a knife, cut his throat, and lacerated other parts of his body, and his disease made such rapid strides over his powerful frame that all hopes of his recovery were soon abandoned. The son, who would have been a comfort to his mother, was also rendered helpless by sickness.

Mrs. Morris was prevailed upon to start immediately for her home in St. Louis, ere the miseries of absolute want overtook her. She was not long departed before her husband breathed his last, and on Wednesday afternoon the quiet but impressive funeral rites of the Episcopal service were performed over his mortal remains at the Hospital. Not more than twenty persons were present, and these were British ship-masters, excepting Vice-Consul Crump and Mr. Townshend, the ship's consignee. A more impressive funeral it has seldom been our painful duty to witness.

The service was read by the Rev. Isaac Martin, Bishop Stevens' junior missionary to the seamen at this port, and this divine's brief sermon, delivered after reading from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, was so homely, so impressive, and so well adapted to the solemn occasion, that every one of those sturdy, storm-beaten mariners was moved with strong emotion. The flag of England was thrown over the corpse, which was escorted by those present to the cemetery, and placed in its last earthly tenement.

The medical treatment and funeral expenses of deceased were paid by an impromptu subscription, amounting to about $130. L. Westergaard & Co. subscribed $10; E. A. Souder & Co. $10; Mr. Kortright, British Consul, $5; Workman & Co. $50, etc.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Professor McIlvaine will give a course of ten lectures on Wednesday of each week, beginning Feb. 9, at the hall of the University, on Social Science. The fact that sufficient interest was felt on that subject to establish a "Social Science Association" ought to secure a good and an attentive audience. The admission is to be free, and the University thus shows that it is starting out on its new career of enlarged good, by giving a public course of instruction on the science that comes home so closely to all men and all interests now. Right ideas on the important questions of finance, taxation, currency, tariff, can be got by careful listening to the teaching of a thorough master, and as such Professor McIlvaine comes commended by the gentlemen who have secured his services, and they have done wisely in getting one man to teach one subject thoroughly, in this time of multifarious lecturing merely for popular amusement.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas Company, at a recent meeting, resolved that on and after the 1st of February the price of gas shall be $2·30 per thousand cubic feet to private consumers, and $1·15 per thousand cubic feet for that consumed by public lamps.

LARCENY OF WASH CLOTHES.—John Rice, who hails from Coatesville, Pa., was arrested last evening at Tenth and Berks streets, for the larceny of wash clothes from a house in that neighborhood. He carried the stolen property under his arm. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Hood, and was committed for trial.

CARELESSNESS.—During the present week over four houses have been found open at night in the Fifth Police district.

THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY have the section of their road from Wilmington to Coatesville now in full operation, and are doing a splendid business. This road runs through an exceedingly fertile and populous section of country, and the amount of trade that has been brought to it far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the company. The section of the road from Coatesville to Birdsborough is being rapidly pushed forward, and will give a direct communication at all seasons of the year between the Pennsylvania coal region and tidewater; and the road cannot but have an immense influence in promoting the interests of the coal trade of Pennsylvania. It is estimated, however, that the way traffic will alone pay the company a large profit, and the results of the operations on the section of the road already constructed more than confirm the expectations on this point. The company were fortunate in the selection of their financial agents, and to the energy and ability of William Painter & Co., brokers of this city, a large amount of the success of the road is due. These gentlemen sold the whole loan of the road, amounting to a million and a quarter of dollars, in a few months, and they have exerted themselves in the most efficient manner to place the claims of the road in a favorable light before the public.

ROUGH AMUSEMENTS.—Yesterday two well-known roughs and noted prize fighters for the city and county of Philadelphia, got into a fight while together in the saloon of one Phillips, on Front street. The names of the combatants were Daniel Keough and Hugh Brown. Hugh was arrested at the instance of Daniel and was brought before Alderman Delaney for a hearing. But when things had progressed thus far, the good nature and fellow-feeling of Daniel for one of his kind were too much for him. He not only refused to prosecute, but actually shook hands with the opposite party. Under these circumstances the Alderman could do nothing more than hold them in $300 to keep the peace.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—John Donnelly, aged seventeen years, residing at Nineteenth and Jones streets, was arrested at Fifteenth and William streets yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of a watch from Mrs. Baird, living at No. 462 North Nineteenth street. The theft was committed some time since. It seems that Mrs. Baird left her watch at the jeweller's for repairs, and her son, a lad of about fifteen years, accompanied Donnelly to the store, when the latter received the time piece on the payment of two dollars. The watch was then pledged for $2·50, the boys realizing the enormous sum of fifty cents by the operation. The accused will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

HIS PAL IN CUSTODY.—Frank Hopkins was arrested last night for theft. He is said to be the companion of Ridgeway Lamb, who was yesterday sent to prison for the larceny of a case of surgical instruments from Dr. Muhlenberg, No. 1805 Chesnut street, and a coat from Dr. Turner, No. 1506 Walnut street. Hopkins has been identified as the person who was in the company of Lamb when the larcenies above referred to were committed. He will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

SEIZURE OF A BREWERY.—Yesterday Deputy Collector William J. Mackey seized the brewery of Rittenmeyer & Wightman, at Seventeenth and Buttonwood streets, for selling beer, as alleged, without the proper stamps being affixed to the barrels. The brewery contained 400 bushels of malt, 38 bales of hops, mash and fermenting tubs, 400 barrels of beer, engine, boiler, etc. The same officer seized 1400 barrels of beer at the vaults of J. Lipp, West Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1869.—During the year 1869 the receipts of the Water Department from water takers amounted to $670,698·75, and $138,909·48 for water pipe, delinquents and penalties. The receipts from water takers in 1868 amounted to $647,491·30, or $23,207·45 less than 1869.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Philip Keging fell out of the third story window of his residence, on Wood street, below Seventeenth, broke a leg, and was otherwise injured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull at 24¼c. Flour more active, and prices weak but unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice Maryland red, $1·40@1·45. Corn very dull; white, 85c.@$1·02; yellow, 90@95c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Mess Pork quiet at $28@28·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16@16½c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 13c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 17c. Whisky in fair demand at 97@98c. for wood and iron-bound barrels.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120¼	10·37 A. M.	120¼
10·05 "	120¾	11·00 "	120¾
10·07 "	120¼	11·03 "	120¾
10·15 "	120¾	11·05 "	120¾
10·35 "	120½	12·00 M.	120⅝

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	40¾
Con. Stock Scrip...	97¾	Western Union Tele	36½
do. scrip.....	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	25	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86
Ph. and Rea. R.....	96¼	Adams Express.....	64
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	85¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	92¾	United States.....	59
Chi. and N. W. com..	72¼	Tennessee 6s, new..	48½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88¾	Gold.....	120¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	116	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	89		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Sch N 6s, '82..	57	200 sh Reading...is.	43·31
$2000 do.....	57	100 do.....s60.	48¼
$6500 City 6s, N...100¾		100 do.....43·31	
$1000 do.....	100¾	200 do. Monday.	43·31
100 sh Leh N St..b30	33	200 do..s60wn.	48¼
20 Leh V...b5&i.	54	2000 do ..is.s60.	48¼
4 do.....	54	100 do.....b30.	43·31
4 sh Minehill R.b4	51½	300 do..s10wn.	48¼
100 sh Read R..b30.	43·31	100 do.....c.	48¼
100 do.....s10wn.	43 3-16	100 do ....b5&i.	48¼
100 do.....s60.	48¼	100 do .... b15.	48¼
100 do.....s60.	48¼	100 do. s30wn.	43 3-16
		100 do. Monday.	43 3-16

SECOND BOARD.

$2700 City 6s, New.	100¾	$2000 Leh V n bds.. cp.	b3.. 95
$1000 do.....	100¾	$1000 Leh 6s, 84.....	84¾
$1000 do.....	100¾	9 sh Leh Val...	55. 54
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89.	83	31 do.....	55. 54
$2000 do.....	83	69 do.....	54
$3000 Phil & E 7s.	85. 87¼	4 do.....	54
$1000 Conn'g R Bds	85	10 sh 2d & 3d St R.	40¼

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm2 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE containing at least 20 Rooms, located between Chesnut and Pine and Broad and Seventeenth streets. Must have all the modern improvements and be in thorough repair. Rent not to exceed $3,000 per annum. Address A. P. O., Box 2887. 2 4 6t

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES! etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution at New Castle, Delaware, of the Negroes Joshua Jones and Lewis Carpenter for Outrage upon a Married Woman—Terrible Scenes at the Scaffold—Life not Extinct after a Lapse of 40 Minutes.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Execution of the Two Negro Men at New Castle To-day—The Scenes at the Scaffold.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Feb. 4.—This village is all alive this morning. From daylight the roads leading into the town have been crowded with vehicles of all descriptions.

Sympathy for One of the Convicts.

A strong feeling prevails in favor of the man Carpenter, who is considered more of an imbecile than a culprit.

Efforts for a Respite.

The fact of his not committing any criminal deed weighs still more for him. Yesterday and last night the rumor prevailed that a respite would be granted him, but it has not yet 11·30 A. M. arrived, and is now given up.

The Prisoners in a State of Religious Excitement.

Rev. S. S. Withington, a colored Methodist minister, has been with the prisoners all the morning. They are worked up to the highest pitch of religious excitement, and their shouts and ejaculations, were it not for the occasion, would be considered profane.

Scene in the Prison Yard—800 Visitors.

The prison yard is crowded with Delawareans, there having been 800 tickets issued. The whipping-post and pillory, however, seem to claim more attention than the gallows, which is constructed of rough hemlock, at the north-eastern end of the enclosure: it is sixteen feet in length, ten feet in height, with a drop of five feet. The Sheriff, Mr. Jacob Richardson, evidently dislikes the job. He is flying around the prison in a state of nervous excitement. Whilst writing this the shouts, screeches, and clapping of hands of the two condemned men grate on our ears. They evidently realize their position, but appear to think that all will be right when they go home, as they term it.

The Sheriff's Jury.

The walls of the prison are guarded on all sides, to prevent outsiders clambering over. The jury, consisting of Daniel Callahan, foreman, David Tindell, William Sheaver, Edward Connelly, William Guyer, Robert Gordon, William Gregg, Joseph Jones, William Stroupe, John H. Moore, James M. Harman, and William H. Dobb, were all in attendance.

Dobbs Again on Deck.

The latter, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who nearly a year ago was so anxious to obtain the name of one of your correspondents, because he could not distinguish the difference between Dobb and Dobbs, and fancied that a facetious use of the latter name was intended for an affront upon himself.

They have been assigned prominent positions. Detective Gordon and High Constable Kelsh are present.

How the Prisoners Passed the Night.

The prisoners slept well last night. Both ate hearty breakfasts. None of their friends have visited them since Tuesday.

Carpenter seems imbued with intense religious fervor, and jumps around his cell like one crazed.

A Perfect Jam.

To the credit of the people, it must be said they are opposed to the execution, and would, from their conversation, rather see them well lashed. The prisoners are confined in cell No. 18, on the eastern side of the prison. The spectators pass through and by the cell to the yard, officials busy keeping them moving on.

Resigned to Their Fate.

The Revs. Messrs. Whittington and Young have just left the prisoners and say they are resigned, willing to meet their fate, and hope for peace to come.

Farewell to their Friends.

Several friends, among them a female cousin, are now in the cell. The latter carried a large sized family Bible.

The Police Arrangements.

E. J. Dougherty, Chief of Police of Wilmington, has charge of the police arrangements, which are well managed.

The mothers of both men have visited them within a few days. Jones seems to feel sorrowful at his mother not being present. A number of poor colored people are flocking round the cell door.

The Minister Thinks They Are Prepared.

Rev. Mr. Young says he has seen men prepared to die, and knows that the prisoners are prepared to meet their fate. Frank McCrone, the son of the man at whose house the deed was committed, has just been ejected from the prison enclosure, he being intoxicated and cursing, endeavoring to raise a row.

Forming the Procession to the Gallows.

At five minutes of 12 the procession formed in the following order:—Rev. C. S. Spencer, Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Emmanuel Church, of New Castle, and Sheriff Richardson, Prison Keeper Vining and Jones, Keeper Wise and Carpenter. On ascending the platform Jones stepped to the front, and, in an unconcerned tone of voice, said:—

Speech of the Prisoner Jones.

"I tell you, gentlemen, I was guilty of the crime; Carpenter was not in it any more than watching the door; I says to the boys, 'Let's do some devilment.' We went over to the house, and I says, 'Boys, pull off your shoes, so that we won't make no noise.' We went in, and I blowed the light out; Moore he stood by the door to make believe he was watching. Carpenter came up stairs after us; we heard a noise, when they started to run; I called to them, 'Boys, come back, what are you running for; you are a —— of fellows, ain't you?"

"They came back; I then done the deed; Carpenter did not do it."

Religious Ceremonies.

At the conclusion of this speech the two knelt, each on one knee, and Jones kept his eyes roaming about, whilst Carpenter shook and trembled, and the closed lids of his eyes quivered perceptibly. He was but thinly clad, having on but a check shirt and pair of black pants and shoes. Jones had a pair of dark gray pants, faded brown coat buttoned up close. Rev. Mr. Spencer then read the 130th psalm, "Out of the deep," following this with prayer, the whole lasting five minutes.

The Noose and Cap.

The prison keeper then approached and fixed the ropes around the necks of the condemned. Neither spoke until the white caps were being put on, when Jones, in a clear voice, said, "Things are serious now."

The Drop Falls.

At fourteen minutes past 12 the Sheriff cut the rope and the two men fell.

A Terrible Scene.

The drop was not sufficient, and a horrible bungle was the result. Carpenter died hard, working his legs and contracting his body. Jones swung to and fro, but died easier.

A Hard Death.

At twenty minutes past they were unmanacled. Dr. Ferris pronounced them still alive. At twenty-five minutes Carpenter's pulse still showed life.

The Bodies Cut Down.

At forty-four minutes past Jones was lowered down and placed in a coffin of stained pine, plain make. Carpenter was next placed upon a board and carried into the prison, to be delivered to his friends.

Feelings of the Crowd.

Whilst the bodies hung the crowd gave vent to their anxiety by asking, "How long are you going to let them hang?" The Sheriff finally stepped on the stand, and announced that they would be taken down in a few minutes. Inside the enclosure the best of order was preserved by Chief Dougherty, of Wilmington, with a force of eight men.

An Unruly Crowd.

Outside, the men and boys who crowded several tree-tops indulged in profanity and ribald jests. The day is clear and fine, the sun shining brightly.

Ingenious Prisoners.

The prisoners in the cells had looking-glasses fixed in position to obtain a view of the scene, the platform being at right-angles with the cells.

To Sheriff Richardson and Colonel John H. Moore your reporter is indebted for kindly hints and favors received.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of a recent meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, sympathizing with the people of Cuba, and asking that they be accorded the rights of belligerents. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conkling, in presenting various petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, said that being entitled to the floor at the expiration of the morning hour, to call up the Census bill, he would give way to the Senator from Minnesota (Ramsey) if that Senator would move to take up the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Ramsey signified his assent to the proposition.

Mr. Hamlin remarked that Fridays having been set apart for the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia, he would insist upon this special order.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incorporate the Corcoran Gallery of Art, relative to their relief from tax upon upon their property, and compensation for its use by the United States.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition of journeymen cigar makers of Philadelphia for a higher duty on imported cigars. Referred.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold moneys due to any State which may be in default of the payment of interest on any of its bonds held in trust by the United States.

An explanatory letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, when the bill passed without objection.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was taken up.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the first section by adding a proviso, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect the free transmission by mails of newspapers within twenty miles of the place of publication.

Mr. Ramsey thought the adoption of the amendment might retard the speedy passage of the bill by requiring its further consideration by the House.

Mr. Sherman believed the amendment would strengthen the measure among its friends in the House, and urged its adoption, in justice to the country newspapers, which could not, in the matter of postage, compete with the large dailies.

House.

Mr. Getz presented petitions from the Reading Medical Association and Berks County Medical Society of Pennsylvania for definite and appropriate rank to the medical staff of the navy.

Mr. Slocum, rising to a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to an advertisement in the New York *Times* of the 2d February, which he thought calculated to bring dishonor on the House. The advertisement reads:—"U. S. Naval Academy—Vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means, address Congressman, box 147, *Times* office. Also, West Point vacancy." He thought it one of the crying evils of the day that to hold office was deemed dishonorable, and that to have the name of politician was little better than to be called thief, and it was just such articles as that which brought members of Congress into disrepute. He therefore offered a resolution reciting the publication of the advertisement and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire as to whether any member of the House has ever sold or offered to sell his influence as a member in securing appointments to the Military or Naval Academy, and whether any member has received or expressed a willingness to receive any valuable consideration for using his influence in connection with such appointments, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Woodward (Pa.) expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted. A lady of the highest respectability in his district had informed him, just before he left home for Congress, that she had received a letter from a member of Congress offering to place her son at the West Point Academy for $2500. He had asked her the name of that member, but she said that she could not give it to him at that moment, but would furnish him with the letter. She had not done so, however, or he would have brought forward a proposition similar to that offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Wood remarked that he had recently seen an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper offering an appointment of that kind for sale.

Mr. Stevens suggested that the resolution be modified so as to embrace members of the preceding Congress. It was so modified.

Mr. Jenckes suggested that it be made also to apply to delegates. That suggestion was also accepted.

Mr. Scofield said that he had recently seen in two newspapers, published in the western part of Pennsylvania, that some members of Congress from that State had sold one of their appointments for $500. As a matter of course, therefore, the whole delegation of Pennsylvania are anxious to have this investigation.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) said there would certainly be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) referred to the same fact as that stated by Mr. Scofield, adding that the editor of the paper seemed to have specific information on the subject.

The resolution was then adopted.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 72f. 67c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at 92.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—5 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 258,000 bales, of which 63,000 are American. California Wheat, 8s. 4d@8s. 5d. Red Western, 7s. 6d.; red Winter, 8s. 4d@8s. 5d. Receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days, 10,000 quarters, 7500 of which are American. Corn, 26s. 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—Cotton opened quiet.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Stocks unsettled but firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 120¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114⅝; do. 1865, do., 114½; do. do., new, 113⅝; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65¾; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton Company, 59¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¼; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85¼; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 189; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull; sales 900 bales middling uplands at 25¾c. Flour—State and Western dull in buyers' favor; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2, $1·18; winter red Western, $1·26@1·29. Corn is without decided change; new mixed Western, 88@92c.; old do., $1·04 in store. Oats irregular and unsettled; State, 60c.; Western, 53½c. Beef quiet. Mess Pork, 26c. Lard quiet; steam rendered, in tierces, 15¾@16c. Whisky quiet at 96c.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Selling Military and Naval Cadetships—The Movement to Abolish the Income Tax—The Franking Bill in the Senate.

EUROPE.

Detention in the Ocean Telegraphing—The English Cotton Trade—Another Foreign Alliance—The Infallibility Dogma.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Selling of Cadetships.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The practice of selling cadetships in the Naval and West Point Academies has become so flagrant that a resolution was introduced to-day authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into it, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Treasury Appropriations.

Secretary Boutwell has been in consultation with the Appropriation Committee all day about the estimates of the Finance Department. Attorney-General Hoar informed a friend to-day that he would remain in the Cabinet just to spite the Senators who voted to reject him. The Southern Senators are urging the nomination of Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, for the vacancy on the Supreme bench.

The Income Tax.

Petitions for the abolition of the tax on incomes are beginning to come in, and members of the Ways and Means Committee are receiving letters on the subject from all quarters. The committee is at present opposed to abolishing the tax, but may be forced to yield to the popular demand.

Tariff on Cigars.

Senator Cameron presented a petition of the cigarmakers of the Third District of Pennsylvania, requesting a higher rate of tariff on imported cigars. The petition calls the attention of Congress to the fact that foreign cigars are imported in large numbers without paying duty. The petition is numerously signed.

The Franking Bill in the Senate.

The Senate refused to consider the bill abolishing the franking privilege to-day by a vote of 22 to 34. Senators Scott and Cameron voted to take it up and proceed with it.

Mr. Scott gave notice of an amendment to make the bill take effect on the first of March instead of the first of July. The vote of the Senate to-day is considered damaging to the prospects of the bill.

Distillery Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following was received at the Internal Revenue Department this morning:—

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—To the Hon. C. Delano:—I have ordered the seizure of the large distillery of Bingham & Barton, at Hazleton, Ind. Two hundred and fourteen packages of spirits have been fraudulently removed. The evidence is complete.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS,
Supervisor for Indiana.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

He thought it would be gross injustice to charge small country newspapers circulating within short distances the same rate of postage paid by the large dailies, which were transmitted thousands of miles.

Mr. Conkling suggested that the Senate might pass the bill as it was, and that such modifications of the measure as were necessary might be considered in committee and enacted in the shape of a separate bill.

Mr. Drake thought the amendment did not go far enough, and proposed to amend so as to continue the existing provisions of the law in favor of publishers of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Hamlin said the bill if passed would not go into operation until July 1, and there was no special necessity for its immediate consideration. He, therefore, moved to postpone the whole subject, in order to take up business relating to the District of Columbia, action upon which was urgently demanded.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) suggested an amendment to the bill to allow free transmission in the mails of newspapers and periodicals whose circulation does not exceed 2000.

At this point the morning hour expiring the unfinished business, being the census bill, came up in order.

Mr. Conkling being entitled to the floor said he would yield for the purpose of allowing the franking bill to be proceeded with.

Mr. Ramsey then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Conkling remarked that the so-called franking had subjected the members of the two houses to great inconvenience and injustice, and on that account, if no other, he would vote for its repeal, but he believed the machinery made use of to press the matter on Congress had belittled the measure.

Mr. Scott said if the bill was taken up he would propose, as an amendment, that it should take effect March 1 next instead of July 1. The practical operation of the law would develop in what particular and condition the legislation was necessary to remedy any inconveniences resulting therefrom.

The Senate then voted upon the motion of Mr. Ramsey to take up the bill, which was not agreed to, by yeas 22, nays 24.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The House then proceeded to consider Senate bills, of which the following were passed:—

For the relief of Lieutenant William A. Scott, 14th Illinois Volunteers; providing for the payment of the 4th Arkansas Mounted Infantry, as introduced by Mr. Roots; donating captured cannon for a monument at West Point, N. Y.; for the relief of Napoleon B. Giddings; for the relief of William H. Rutherford and George Kains; donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument in Rock Island county, Illinois; to amend the act for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair county, Michigan; for the relief of Lieutenant Robert L. D. Burchfield, 3d North Carolina Mounted Infantry; for the relief of Lieutenant William R. Ruck, 3d North Carolina Infantry; for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers.

A bill for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue was referred, under the rule, to the Committee of the Whole, the bill containing an appropriation.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to permit Francis E. Shober, member-elect from North Carolina, to take the oath prescribed for persons relieved from disabilities, instead of the test oath. After discussion, the bill being advocated by Bingham and opposed by Paine, the bill was laid on the table, yeas, 89; nays, 78.

Petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented by several members.

Mr. O'Neill presented a petition for a specific duty of at least 25 cents per pound on foreign books.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to provide a mode of paying pensions. Referred.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall select in every county in the United States either a national bank, a Postmaster, an assessor, or collector of internal revenue, or other existing officer, to prepare all pension papers for paying pensions free of cost to pensioners. The Commissioner of Pensions shall certify to each officer a list of the pensioners in his county, and transmit a check on the nearest Assistant Treasurer, payable to the order of such pensioner, to be delivered to the pensioner, who shall thus be paid every three months, instead of semi-annually. $100,000 shall be paid annually to the officers for their service in equitable proportions, instead of $250,000 paid in commissions now. The quarterly payments, it is claimed, will save pensioners several millions now paid for money loaned in pledge of pension certificates, and will save them $1,400,000 annually paid to agents for collecting pensions.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

Overflow of the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—Owing to an overflow, trains on the Little Rock Railroad cannot run this side of Madison, forty miles west of here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nomination Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of L. B. Church, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana.

The Rejection of Mr. Hoar.

The President had not at noon to-day been officially advised of the rejection of Judge Hoar by the Senate. The rule of that body is not to inform him of its proceedings on nominations until two intervening executive sessions, unless otherwise specially directed. The reason for the rule is to give members time to reconsider their action upon them if they think proper.

The Chinese Treaty.

Secretary Fish this morning received from Minister Burlingame the Chinese treaty, with the official seals of the Emperor, the ratification having been duly exchanged. The treaty was wrapped in yellow silk. The Secretary laid the package before the President to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Ocean Telegraphing.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The weather throughout England for the past few days has been clear, cool, and delightful.

The delays noticable in the cable service recently do not arise from any imperfections in the cables themselves or the land connections. The Government, on the 1st inst., assumed control of the telegraphic system of the kingdom, and to this change alone must be ascribed the present derangement.

The English Cotton Trade.

The *Times* of this morning has an editorial on the present depression in the cotton trade. The writer ascribes the cause to the dearness of the raw material and the superiority of the American manufacturers, and suggests that the sure remedies for the distress are, first, greater intelligence and skill on the part of the workmen, and second, a reduction in the price of coals.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Steamer Calabria, late Australasian, has arrived from New York.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—Steamer Europa, from New York, has arrived.

Reported Egyptian Alliance.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has entered into an alliance with Greece.

Papal Infallibility.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The Pope has announced that he will hereafter decline to participate in the controversy respecting the dogma of personal infallibility.

Russia Anxious for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The *Journal* of this city (official organ) finds it necessary to-day, in view of the Montenegrin question, to reiterate the Russian Government's anxiety for peace.

Illness of the Archbishop of Lyons.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Despatches received to-day announce that the Archbishop of Lyons is in a very precarious condition, and it is thought he could not live the day through.

Cuban News in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Official despatches from Havana, announcing the defeat of the insurgents by the national troops, was received last evening, and was the occasion of great rejoicing.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Riot in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—A riot occurred at Broodville, Miss., on the 2d inst., between negroes and whites, growing out of a youth armed Farmer shooting and wounding a negro who had assaulted him, which at one time threatened to involve the whole section in bloodshed and strife. The negroes, who were armed, forcibly took Farmer from the constable, and threatened to kill him and burn the town. A messenger was despatched to Columbus for the assistance of fifty armed men, who returned on the train and arrested seventy-five negroes. The others fled. At last accounts quiet had been restored.

FROM NEW YORK.

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